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The Bombay Chronicle

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INDIAN MERCANTILE
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JAWAHAR PLAN FOR INDIA'S DEFENCE

Call To Create Units Of Local Resistance

NO INVADER CAN BE LIBERATOR

Guerilla Warfare Impossible Without People's Govt.

CALCUTTA, APRIL 19.

The policy of the Forward Bloc, which was opposed to that of the Congress, must be considered carefully in the light of the present situation, observed Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, addressing Congress workers at Howrah this evening. The meeting was organised by the Howrah District Congress Committee.

While he had no doubt about the 'bona fides' of the workers of the Forward Bloc, nevertheless, Pandit Nehru said that members of the Bloc always went against the Congress and tried to lower the Congress. He pointed out that only in Bengal the Forward Bloc was found, but outside this province the name of the Bloc was not heard. He asked the people of Bengal to consider the question of the Bloc and held the view that the only policy helpful under the present circumstances was the Congress policy. Illusion usually created by the Forward Bloc was likely to mislead the people, he added.

Advising Congress workers to keep the interests of the country in the forefront, Pandit Nehru said, with reference to the war, that they had their differences with the British Government, but at this moment they could not embarrass it. On the contrary, they should build up the spirit of the people to face all eventualities.

STAY WHERE YOU ARE

Referring to the danger zones, like Calcutta, Pandit Nehru, urged the people not to leave their posts for, he pointed out, to run away through fear showed weakness on the part of the people which was very bad. Nobody should be thought of as weak at this critical time—not even a woman. War, if it came, would not be confined to danger zones alone. If lakhs of people flee away from places declared to be danger zones, half of them would die of starvation, hunger and pestilence. They would be serving the cause of the people and the country by staying where they were.—A.P.

CULTIVATE SPIRIT OF RESISTTANCE

A call to the people of India to eschew a complacent attitude of mind and to cultivate a spirit of resistance to any aggressor who might attempt to invade the soil of India was made by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru speaking at a reception given in his honour by the Indian Journalists' Association at the "Amrita Bazar Patrika' Office to-day. Pandit Nehru dwelt on a great many problems which faced the country to-day, but mainly developed the question of the defence of the country. He deprecated the idea of embarrassing the Government at the present moment by obstructing the war efforts, as that would amount to encouraging the enemy in the present circumstances.

SLAVE'S WAY

Pandit Nehru said that he had been asked for advice as to what the people in Bengal should do in the matter of their defence. It was very difficult to lay down any positive line of action, but it seemed to him obvious that on no account must they submit or surrender to any aggressor or invader. Therefore, it followed that they must train the people's mind in the attitude of no surrender and no submission.

They must bear in mind that any foreign army that came in whatever guise and with whatever profession was after all a foreign army which would try to make a home for themselves in India and if once they established themselves in the country, it would be very difficult to deal with them or dislodge them easily in future.

It was undesirable psychologically to think in terms of a foreign army giving the freedom. It was a weak nation's way of looking at things that a foreign army would make them free. It was a slave's way of looking at things that an invading army would liberate the country.

WAY OF DEFENCE

Positively what could they do for the defence of the country? On the one hand they had deliberately divorced themselves from the State apparatus. They could not join it for many reasons. So they had to keep apart. But by keeping apart, what could they positively do for the defence of country? In fact so far as the military areas of operations were concerned, they could not do anything, and it was the military which operated there. But the areas of active military operations were limited. After all in a huge country like India these areas would be limited.

It was easy to overwhelm countries like Belgium, but India, like China, was a country of vast spaces, and in those vast spaces outside the immediate areas of armed conflict, much could be done by the people by non-co-operation. He could not enter into details because it was the Congress which would lay down the policy. This policy had to be shaped according to the exigencies of circumstances. One policy might be good in a particular area and a different policy might have to be pursued in another distant part of the country.

GUERILLA WARFARE

In this connection, Pandit Nehru said that some misapprehensions had been caused in the public mind by his use of the expression guerilla warfare in his speech at the press conference at Delhi. They could not think loosely of guerilla warfare. What he said then was that a National Government functioned in many ways including guerilla warfare. It was the Government which organised such guerilla warfare. It became entirely different problem if they thought in terms of an organisation entirely separate from the State.

In fact having no common ground with the State he did not see how guerilla warfare could be organised by them under the present circumstances. Besides, guerilla warfare was not a thing that just happened. It required training, equipment and the like, and it required co-ordination of the armed forces of the State with the people, just as it had been possible in Russia and China. So to think in terms of guerilla warfare in India under the present circumstances was to think in terms of unreality.

BASIS FOR ACTION

The real background ultimately came in this that they must develop a spirit of no submission and no surrender. They must try to organise their village and town units and make them self-sufficient and self-protective, and that was the present Congress programme. Whatever policy they might pursue, aggressive non-co-operation or passive, these units would help them in preventing panic, controlling the situation and providing against any lack of food, etc. This programme would bring to the people a spirit of self-reliance. And if this programme was really worked out, that would provide a tremendous basis for any action that the nation might decide to undertake, whatever policy the Government might adopt.

He realised that in Bengal it was very difficult for them in the existing circumstances to work out this programme because the province was more or less a military area. Bengal's difficulties were, therefore, far greater than the difficulties in other provinces. Nevertheless, he would suggest that the programme should be intensively worked.

WAR FOR SURVIVAL

Proceeding Pandit Nehru said that in India it was absurd to call this war a People's War and it would be equally absurd to call it an Imperialistic War. It is a war ultimately for each country that was involved in it for survival. All the countries are fighting for their survival. The only exception perhaps was the United States of America, so that to stick a label on it and decide their course of action accordingly was absurd. Personally, he was moved by his antipathy to Nazi Germany, Japan and Fascism and sympathy for Russia and China. But after all in the ultimate analysis he was moved by a strong sense of survival for India. That was the only test for him. The people of India could only function from the narrow point of view of self-preservation and self-survival, whatever might be his personal opinion about some larger issues.

NON-CO-OPERATION DANGER

They might non-co-operate with the British. But to-day the question of non-co-operation with the British in that sense did not arise, because non-co-operation with the British to-day inevitably meant an invitation to Japan to come to India. It meant enormous help to Japan.

The Congress could have obstructed the war efforts in India if it wanted to. But the Congress deliberately did not do so. To do that when invasion threatened them might have the result of helping another power which they did not want to do to-day.

OLD SLOGANS OF NO AVAIL

To-day they had to face naked realities. Old slogans were of no avail in the present circumstances. In this changing situation they had to change their attitude and policy fundamentally, of course, keeping the freedom of India before them always. He could not give them any detailed advice as to the course of action they should follow. But it would be utterly wrong for them to allow any mentality of subservience or surrender to an invader to grow. He should like the Indian people, even part from the Government, to do all they could to defend the country. But the fact stared them in the face that unless the State and the people's organisation merged together, the people by themselves could not do much. In fact, the State organisation would intervene if they attempt to organise defence by themselves. Therefore, in the present circumstances it was not a practical proposition.

But it might be a practical proposition in the changing fortunes of the war. Therefore, they should try to organise the people through their self-sufficient and self-protective programme to deal with any changing situation and even to face the situation when the whole burden fell upon them in their local area.

EVACUATION SCANDAL

Earlier in his address, Pandit Nehru dealt with the evacuee problem. He strongly criticised the manner in which the problem had been handled by the India Government and the Government in Burma who, he said, had betrayed an utter lack of understanding of the requirements of the situation.

He did not excuse the Overseas Member of the Government of India who, he said, must share a considerable part of the blame.

Pandit Nehru also criticised the manner in which censorship was exercised with regard to the publication of news in the Indian press.

Mr. Prafulla Kumar Sarker, President of the Association, welcomed Panditji.—A.P.

VICHY NAVY FOR AXIS RESCUE

FRANCO-GERMAN AGREEMENT

Three Fr. Battleships, One Aircraft Carrier And Nine Flotilla Leaders To Be Transferred

MOSCOW, April 19.

A Franco-German Agreement, providing for turning over to the German Naval Command three French battleships, six ships of various classes, one aircraft carrier and nine flotilla leaders became effective on April 14, states a Geneva dispatch to the Soviet News Agency.

The agreement includes ten destroyers and a certain number of damaged ships which are to be repaired in docks at Toulon and Marseilles, the report adds.—Reuter.

FR. W. AFRICAN NAVY

LONDON, April 19.

Admiral Collinet has taken over the command of the Navy in French West Africa, the German-controlled Paris Radio stated to-night.

He will act as a delegate of the Vichy Admiralty in Dakar.

Admiral Collinet was in command of the battleship Strasbourg during the British naval engagement with the French Fleet at Oran.—Reuter.

VICHY, April 19.

The first meeting of the new Cabinet will be held on Monday. During the meeting M. Laval will present the new Ministers to Marshal Petain.

Ambassador In Buenos Aires Resigns

VICHY: M. Marcal Peyrouton, the French Ambassador in Buenos Aires has resigned following the return of M. Laval to power. —Reuter.

Laval Begins Work

ZURICH.—The High police official, M. Mondanel, who arrested M. Laval in December, 1940, has been dismissed, says a telegram from Vichy.

Petain Postpones Speech

The Hilversum Radio also states that Petain's speech has been postponed till Monday when M. Laval will also make a declaration. The first meeting of the new Government will be held to-morrow. These announcements were made by De Brinon, Secretary of State to M. Laval when he received the press.

Laval treads Warily

Reuter's diplomatic correspondent writes:—London is under no illusions as to the full meaning and implications of M. Laval's return to power in France. He is out for full collaboration with the Germans and his powers of mischief will only be limited by fear of reactions of the French people. It is clear that both the Germans and he have had to keep this constantly in mind. The retention of Marshal Petain, the bribe to Admiral Darlan in shape of a reaffirmation of his somewhat nebulous right as successor-designate of the Chief of State and his evident desire to avoid an open conflict with America are all indications that M. Laval has had to walk extremely warily.

LAVAL BEGINS WORK AS NEW CHIEF

Says Petain Has Not Relinquished His Powers

VICHY, April 19.

M. Laval began work this morning as the new Chief of the Vichy Government. He has installed himself at the Hotel-du-Parc, hitherto Marshal Petain's headquarters. His first visitor was Marshal Petain himself with whom, the Vichy news agency says, he had a "long and cordial talk". He also had a long talk with Admiral Darlan.

"MISAPPREHENSION."

M. Laval in an interview said it was a misapprehension to suppose that Marshal Petain has "relinquished his powers. I am the head of the Government only in virtue of the powers which the Marshal had delegated to me. The authority of the Marshal is indispensible for the accomplishment of my difficult task in which I need his wisdom and experience."—Reuter.

IF LAVAL ATTACKED FREE FRENCH IN SYRIA

Seizure Of Martinique, Fr. Guiana And Guadiloupe Suggested

WASHINGTON: The Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, Senator Connally, stated today: "If Laval attacks the Free French and the British in Syria I would favour our seizing Martinique, French Guiana and Guadiloupe. He cannot deceive us as to his real purpose by an attack on the Free French."—Reuter.

Gen. De. Gaulle's Broadcast To French Nation

LONDON, April 18.

The duty of all Frenchmen and women to-day is exactly the same as it was yesterday, said General de Gaulle in a broadcast to the French Nation on Saturday night.

"It is the duty of every Frenchman and woman to struggle actively by every possible means against the enemy himself and against the men of Vichy who are the enemy's accomplices. The French people have begun to show how and why Hitler was mistaken concerning them. Hitler may be beaten because he thought he could dispose of France" the General said.—Reuter.

BOMBAY'S RECEPTION TO INDIAN GLOBE TROTTERS

MAYOR & SHERIFF PAY TRIBUTES TO THEIR "WONDERFUL FEAT OF ENDURANCE":

Rousing reception was given to the three Indian globe cyclists Messrs. Rustom Gandhy, Keki Kharas and Ratan Shroff who returned to the city in the early hours of Sunday morning after completing more than 55,000 miles of travel extending to nearly 52 countries of the world. In accordance with the arrangements made by the Indian Globe Cyclists Reception Committee a vast cosmopolitan gathering had congregated at the Ruia College, Matunga, where under the chairmanship of Mr. Yusuf Meherally, the Mayor of Bombay, a hearty welcome was extended to the three Indian musketeers, who had hailed there direct from Kurla.

Welcoming the cyclists, Sir Jehangir Boman Beheram, the Chairman of the Reception Committee, stated that the home coming heroes had to surmount various obstacles in foreign lands; nevertheless after nearly nine years of hard life wrought with wonderful adventures they had returned home with flying colours. Their spirit of courage and endurance was worth imitation by Indians. They had created abroad a sense of deep respect and admiration for their country.

MAYOR'S WELCOME

Welcoming the globe trotters on behalf of the city, Mr. Meherally, the Mayor of Bombay spoke in

(Continued on page 3, col. 3)

Governor's Pledge To Bombay Citizens

"When We Are In Range Of Serious Danger I Will Tell You"

MENACE FROM OCCASIONAL ATTACK FROM SEA DOES NOT JUSTIFY LEAVING CITY

No Racial Discrimination In Evacuation: Food Supply Will Be Guaranteed

"My estimate of the danger to Bombay, at the present time, is this.

"From the land, from which alone repeated attacks could come, there is no danger at all.

"From the sea, from which an occasional attack might come, that remains a possibility, but not a probability.

"What I say of the City of Bombay holds good, to an even greater degree, for the rest of the Province.

"But I give you the undertaking that, if I think we are in range of serious danger, I will tell you, so that women and children, who have remained on, may leave." This was the assurance given by H. E. the Governor of Bombay speaking from the A. I. R. Station, Bombay, on Sunday night.

GOVERNOR'S ASSURANCE

Following is the text of his speech:—

I spoke to you, last, over the wireless, about ten weeks ago. On that occasion, I dealt, mainly with the danger to Bombay, as it existed at that time, and I told you where I thought we stood. To-night, I am going to speak to you on the same subject, and, again, I shall try and put before you the exact position. When I talk to you on these matters, which are of much importance to you all, my endeavour is to be as exact as I can be, and not to lay emphasis on the side of safety, or alarm, except as the facts require it: and I postponed this talk for a few days in order to make doubly certain of the facts on which I base the advice I am going to give you.

You may remember that I said, last time, that there was then no danger of air attacks on Bombay by land-based aircraft. I repeat that. Still, at the present time, there is no danger at all of air attacks by land-based aircraft on Bombay. I have no doubt of that whatever. There is no land aerodrome, in the possession of the enemy, from which he could launch an attack on Bombay, and since it is only from land aerodromes that repeated attacks can be made, we can still feel certain that there is no risk here of that major danger of repeated attacks.

REAL SITUATION

I also told you, last time, that the only danger to Bombay was that of an isolated attack from the sea, and I added that, though that was a possibility, it did not seem to me very likely, because of the difficulties which stood in the way. Events have not, I think, proved we are wrong, and, broadly speaking, that still remains the position. Some sort of an attack from the sea remains possible, and is certainly not ignored, but it is not probable. For, although it is true that the threat to India has increased, and there have been two air attacks from the sea on Ceylon, and two small air raids on the east coast of Madras, in Bombay we are further away from that threat than those places, and our danger is not of the same order as theirs.

NO SERIOUS RISK

I cannot, obviously, be so precise, about this possibility, as I have been about attacks from land aerodromes, but I think I can best reveal my mind to you about it by answering a question which is probably in many people's thoughts.

That question is: Is the danger to Bombay from the sea enough to justify people leaving the city?

My answer to that is, definitely, No.

With the position as it is at present, I do not think that those who remain in the City are running any serious risk. I will go further, and say, to you who are remaining, that your chances of being run over by motor traffic in the streets are probably a good deal greater than your chances of being injured by enemy action.

To sum up, then. My estimate of the danger to Bombay, at the present time, is this.

From the land, from which alone repeated attacks could come, there is no danger at all. From the sea, from which an occasional attack might come, that remains a possibility, but not a probability. What I say of the City of Bombay holds good, to an even greater degree, for the rest of the Province.

What I have said, so far, refers to the immediate present, and I think you will agree that there is nothing very alarming about our present situation. We can, therefore, look at the future without that panicky feeling which is the worst foundation on which to build plans. It is necessary to look ahead, because, in this war, events move swiftly. We can all see that we are approaching a stage in the war when big developments are likely. One cannot tell exactly where they will come, or how far they will go: but it is prudent to have plans ready, in case any of those developments bring the threat of war nearer to us, and I want, now, to say a word or two on several points about the plans which we have in preparation for the future.

Governor's Pledge

The most discussed question is probably—Evacuation. I have already said that our danger, at present, is so small that there is no reason for anyone to leave the City on account of it. If our danger becomes greater, I will tell you, and I will then advise those who have no essential work to do, such as women and children, to leave for safer places. The time for giving that advice has not come yet, and it may well be that it will never come at all: but

I give you the undertaking that, if I think we are in range of serious danger, I will tell you, so that women and

(Continued on page 6, col. 4)

OUR TABULATED ADLETS
1 Anna Per Word
Minimum Re. 1

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (up to 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25 p.c. on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL" will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

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BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc. will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

20. MATRIMONIAL

Deccani Brahmin Virgin Widow (38), Intermediate 1st Class First, Sanskrit Gold Medalist. Companion Secretary to a Princess seeks marriage with Brahmin, Madhwa, Mysorean, Tamilian (40 to 42) well placed in life—preferably bachelor, alternatively widower with no or only a child. Apply enclosing latest photograph and full details to Box 16064 "Bombay Chronicle."

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted educated Hindu lady salesman in Surat, Baroda and Ahmedabad. Apply Box No. 16078 "Bombay Chronicle."

A Male Swimming Instructor with good physique, with knowledge of first aid preferred, for Pransukhlal Mafatlal Hindu Swimming Pools. See Mr. Soondardass Morarjee, 31, Forbes Street, Fort, between Monday and Thursday, both days inclusive, between 2 and 3 p. m. (16082)

A Female Swimming Instructor with good physique, with knowledge of first aid preferred for Pransukhlal Mafatlal Hindu Swimming Pools. See Mr. Soondardass Morarjee, 31, Forbes Street, Fort, between Monday and Thursday, both days inclusive, between 2 and 3 p.m. (16083)

Wanted immediately by a big Printing Press, competent man with long experience in Printing Line as Assistant Manager and Canvasser. Good pay and prospects to competent man. Apply with copies of testimonials, stating experience, age and lowest salary expected to Box No. 8040, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted the following from July, 15th, apply with testimonials. Candidates having keen interest in their work and willing to work with a missionary zeal and spirit need only apply. Mistress for teaching Science, Mathematics, History, Geography, Hindi, Sanskrit, Domestic Science, Games, Drill and Scouting. Pay of trained lady Graduates will be 80-7-150. Pay of untrained teacher according to their qualifications. Higher starting salary may be given to better qualified candidates possessing teaching experience. Wanted a Graduate in Agriculture for the boys school for teaching agriculture and taking charge of a big agriculture farm. Candidates should have practical experience of Indian Farming. Pay according to qualifications. Apply with testimonials stating minimum salary acceptable to the Principal, Intermediate College, Pilani, (Jaipur State). (16063)

61. ACCOMMODATION ADLETS

Wanted for immediate occupation premises for Engineering Workshop, in vicinity of Mahalaxmi Jacob Circle. Floor space required 5,000 to 10,000 sq. ft. Reply Box No. 16080, "Bombay Chronicle."

GUEST HOUSE

Kashmir-Bombay Guest House Dalgate, Srinagar, Homely comforts. Best food, Prompt Service. (15986)

191. MEDICAL ADLETS

Diabetes—Sovereign remedy discovered. First 3 doses proves high efficacy unparalleled. Tamil medical Research Institute Rameswaram. (16061)

327. AGENTS WANTED

Do not search employment. Take agency—fast selling products, enjoy decent income. Deposit 25/-. Box 16079, "Bombay Chronicle."

Quala Emery—It is cheap and imparts good results on Nickle, Brass, Chromium, and iron articles. Agents wanted. M. E. Ullah & Sons, Dock Yard Road, Bombay. (16076)

Public Notices

PUBLIC NOTICE

WANTED
PAID A. R. P. WARDENS

IT HAS BEEN DECIDED by Government to provide each A. R. P. Division with a nucleus of paid wardens. The rate of pay will be Rs. 75/- per month, with free uniform and personal equipment. No conveyance or other allowance will be paid.

Applications (in writing only) for the above posts are invited from the public. Applicants should write to the A. R. P. Controller, Council Hall, Bombay stating age, address, place of work, and qualifications.

Preference will be given to existing members of the A. R. P. organisation, especially wardens who have passed Class III instructors' or Warden Instructors' Course. Applicants will be called for interview, if necessary.

(8088)

WANTED.

WANTED shortly BOILER-MAKERS, FITTER ERECTORS, ELECTRICAL WIREMEN for CIVILIAN service outside India. Men willing to serve abroad should register now with the National Service Labour Tribunal, Vithal Building, Opposite Mint, Bombay. They will be called for interview later and pay fixed.

8059

NOTICE

WANTED following staff for a big Cotton Mill in Central India:—

1. SIZING MASTER with previous experience and thorough knowledge of all sizing work.
2. Two good CUTLOOKERS with experience of examining Government cloth.

Please apply with copies of testimonials, and least salary expected to Box No. 8113 "Bombay Chronicle".

ROTARIANS

A RECORD of the addresses of all involuntary past Rotarians is desired in the Office of Rotary International for Middle Asia, with a view to issuing cards of introduction, and continuing Rotary services, organizing new groups where desired, etc. Will Rotarians, therefore, from Burma, Malaya and countries in the Far East and in Europe, please send their present addresses to

H. W. BRYANT,
R. I. Middle Asia Secretary
Brabourne Stadium, Bombay
(8075)

NOTICE

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

THE BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY intend to dispose of Lions, Tigers, Leopards, Bears, Hyaenas (Indian and African), Wolves, Blue bulls, etc., and invite offers for the same. Full particulars will be furnished by the undersigned on application.

By Order of
The Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay
D. I. AHMADI,
Superintendent,
Municipal Gardens
Victoria Gardens Office,
Byculla, Bombay.
Dated, 18th April, 1942.
(8072)

WANTED CLERKS.

AN EXCELLENT opportunity is offered to Matriculates or men upto that standard to serve in the Indian Army as Havildar Clerks.

Starting pay Rs. 63/- per month, with free food, clothes and quarters.

Men who have studied beyond Matriculation or those who have previous clerical experience may be given a higher starting rate of pay if found suitable.

Apply to the nearest of the following:—

1. Technical Recruiting Officer, Staunton Road, Poona.
2. Assistant Technical Recruiting Officer, Esplanade Maidan, Bombay.
3. Assistant Technical Recruiting Officer, Assembly Rest House Building, Nagpur.
4. Assistant Technical Recruiting Officer, Lal Darvaja, Ahmedabad.
5. Assistant Technical Recruiting Officer, Bungalow No. 39, Camp, Belgaum.

(8096)

WANTED

For a Mill, situated at ten miles from Lahore (Punjab), one experienced FLY FRAME FITTER, who has worked on Fly Frames by Messrs. Platt Brothers and has at least 10 years experience of erection work. Salary Rs. 100/- per month or according to qualifications. Free unfurnished 2-room quarters will be provided. No light, fuel or other amenities will be allowed. Interview essential. Third Class Railway fare both ways will be paid if not selected. If selected one way 3rd class fare will be paid and the applicant would be expected to stay and start the work immediately. No contract. Apply with copies of testimonials to The Punjab Textile Mills Ltd., P. O. Grand Trunk Road, Near Lahore.

(8102)

Public Notices

DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY

THE CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER invites applications for the following temporary war posts:—

A. SENIOR DRAUGHTSMAN. Candidates must be regularly trained Mechanical Engineers possessing, both theoretical and practical workshop experience and should possess a Degree in Mechanical or Civil Engineering or an Associate Diploma in Mechanical Engineering. They should have worked in the Drawing Office of a reputable Engineering concern or a Railway Loco Workshop for a period of not less than three years. They should be fully conversant with all work connected with the design and fabrication of Mechanical and Steel structures, plant and equipment. Capability for dealing with all technical matters connected with the above work including preparation of estimates, schedules etc., is essential.

B. JUNIOR DRAUGHTSMAN. Candidates must have completed not less than two years practical training in a General Engineering or Railway workshop in addition to possessing a theoretical training leading up to the Diploma in Mechanical Engineering of an approved Engineering College or Institution in India. They should be good practical Draughtsmen capable of preparing detail working drawings of Mechanical plant and equipment, preparation of material estimates, schedules etc.

2. CATEGORY	PAY.	AGE*	*May be relaxed in special cases.
A above	Rs. 100-5-150	28-40 years	
B above	Rs. 80-4-100	25-40 years	

N.B.—For Government servants entitled to old rates of pay (i.e. who entered Government service before the 16-7-1931) the rate of pay for category A will be Rs. 120-8-200 and for category B Rs. 95-5-120.

3. The usual Government rules for reserving a certain number of posts for minority communities will apply.

4. Application forms may be obtained from the Chief Administrative Officer, Department of Supply (Purchase Branch), Block No. 7, Shahjahan Road, New Delhi, on payment of Re. 1/- which may be remitted by Money Order or Indian Postal Order. Postage stamps or cheques will not be accepted and application forms will not be sent by V.P.P. Requests for application forms must quote CAO/ADV/22 and the specific post for which they intend to apply.

5. Last date for receipt of requests for application forms is 28-4-1942 and the date for receipt of applications is 7-5-1942. No travelling allowance will be granted for any journeys which may be necessary for interviews in connection with these appointments.

CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER.

(8114)

DIRECTORATE GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

SUPPLY OF EYE INSTRUMENTS & APPLIANCES.

TENDER NO. 43

THE CENTRAL CONTRACTS OFFICER, Office of the Director General, Indian Medical Service, New Delhi, invites tenders for the supply of following Eye Instruments and Appliances. These supplies are to be completed within 3 months.

Serial No.	Description of Articles	P.V. No.	Cat. Ref.	Acctg. Unit	Total Quantity required
1.	Glasses, dark, smoked, pair of, with side pieces, cheap type,	07151	—	Nos.	24,600
2.	Shades, eye, double, green, Latha Cloth.	07416	Down 662|7	Dozs.	62350
3.	Shades, eye, single, green, Latha cloth.	07417	Down 662|6	Dozs.	81,800
4.	Undine, metal (Elliot's)	07491	Weiss B-1099	Nos.	2,508

Tender form giving details of the articles required, packing and complete particulars of delivery can be had on payment from the office of the Central Contracts Officer, Office of the Director General, Indian Medical Service, New Delhi. The price of tender form etc. is Rs. 2/ per set, and is not refundable and forms are not transferable. Payment should be made either in cash or by money order only to the Central Contracts Officer, office of the Director General, Indian Medical Service, New Delhi, (Tender No. 43), and remitter's full address should be stated on the coupon. Tenders will be received up to noon on 5th May, 1942.

Tender forms can also be had from the Deputy Assistant Director General, (Medical Stores), Medical Stores Depot, Lahore Cantt., Calcutta, Bombay and Madras, on payment of the prescribed tender fee

(8115)

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY
In Insolvency.

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO DECLARE DIVIDEND.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Official Assignee of Bombay intends to declare dividends in the following estates as mentioned below:—

Serial No.	Insolvency No.	Name of the Insolvent	Dividend intended to be declared.
1	760 of 1931	Re: Rustomji Ardeshir Cooper	FIRST
2	65 „ 1940	„ Vaman Vishwanath Phadke	do
3	79 „ 1940	„ Balubhai Kalyanchand & Ors traded as Kalyanchand Sobhagchand.	do
4	132 „ 1940	„ Valimahomed Hubbeally	do
5	148 „ 1940	„ Eardley Osmand Harper	do
6	149 „ 1940	„ Phirozshah Ardeshir Shroff	do
7	159 „ 1940	„ William Norman Davis alias Denis	do
8	162 „ 1940	„ Robert Mckibben and Winfred Mary Mckibben	do
9	204 „ 1940	„ Dominic Santana Cardoz	do
10	206 „ 1940	„ Ignatius deSouza	do
11	207 „ 1940	„ Patrick Kenneth	do
12	297 „ 1940	„ Thomas William Brew	do
13	322 „ 1940	„ George Irven Fidgett	do
14	36 „ 1941	„ Parmanand Mulchand Kataria	do
15	53 „ 1941	„ Clement Aloysius Pereira	do
16	78 „ 1941	„ Pirojshaw Dhanjibhai Darookhanawala	do
17	91 „ 1941	„ Amrutlal Vithaldas Mehta	do
18	165 „ 1941	„ Thomas Henry Glewis	do
19	254 „ 1940	„ Naziruddin Ahmed Kazi	FIRST & FINAL
20	142 „ 1938	„ Messrs. Abdul Aziz Suleman & Sons.	SECOND & FINAL PREFERENTIAL DISTRIBUTION.
21	12 „ 1941	„ Shaikh Siddick Mahomed	do
22	25 „ 1941	„ Arjun Purshottam Ravasia	do

Creditors who have not proved their claims are requested to do so in the office of the undersigned within fourteen days from the date hereof. If they fail to do so, their claims will be excluded and the undersigned will proceed to declare a dividend in the respective estates as stated above without regard to such claims.

All persons having claims against the Official Assignee in the abovementioned estates in respect of costs, charges, expenses, rent, lien or otherwise are hereby requested to notify their claims to the undersigned forthwith, if they have not done so already. All such claims must be sent to the undersigned within fourteen days from the date of this advertisement. On expiry of the said period, the assets in the above estates will be distributed and the claims received after that period will not be recognised.

Bombay, dated this 17th day of April, 1942.
Official Assignee's Office,
High Court, Bombay.

R. S. BILIMORIA,
Official Assignee of Bombay.
(8117)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY
(PURCHASE BRANCH)
Office of the Chief Administrative Officer, New Delhi.

NOTICE.

CONDITIONS OF CONTRACT

UNDER the existing procedure "Invitations to Tender" are accompanied by General and Special Conditions governing the contract, except in the case of certain firms on the late Contracts Directorate list who had agreed to abide by these conditions without copies being sent to them on each and every occasion. With a view to economy in paper and for the convenience of contractors, a pamphlet has been issued, which contains the following:—

(a) General Conditions applicable to all Department of Supply contracts (Form W. S. B. 133).
(b) Special Conditions for Rate Contracts (Form W. S. B. 136A).
(c) Special Conditions for Running contracts (Form W. S. B. 137A).
(d) Special Conditions for Plant and Machinery (Form W. S. B. 134A).
(e) Standard Break Clause which is generally included in contracts of Rs. 25,000 and over specifying deliveries beyond six months from date of Contract.

The Conditions of Contracts included in the pamphlet are in supersession of those which were in use in the late Contracts Directorate and the late Indian Stores Department and apply to contracts entered into by the Purchase Branch of the Department of Supply.

2. The "Invitations to Tender" issued under the new procedure will only refer to the form in the pamphlet which will govern contracts made and will be accompanied by schedules and such special conditions as may also be applicable. Tenders submitted by contractors in response to such Invitations will be automatically governed by the conditions of contract referred to in the invitations and the resulting contract will be legally enforceable against Government and Contractors.

3. The new procedure will come into force from 15th May 1942 or shortly thereafter. Firms are therefore advised to procure copies of the pamphlet which is priced at annas 2 per copy as early as possible from any of the sources referred to in para. 4 below and make themselves fully conversant with the conditions, a thorough knowledge of which will considerably help them in their dealings with the Department.

4. The pamphlet may be obtained from the Manager of Publications, Government of India, Central Publication Branch, Civil Lines, Delhi; Manager, Government Printing and Stationery, Peshawar; Superintendent, Government Printing, Lahore; Manager, Sind Government Book Depot and Record Office, Karachi, Superintendent, Printing and Stationery, Allahabad; Superintendent, Government Printing, Nagpur; Superintendent, Government Printing and Stationery, Bombay Superintendent, Government Press, Madras; Government of India Book Depot 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta and Superintendent, Government Printing, Gulzarbagh, Patna.

(8111)

Public Notices

NOTICE.

LICENSED MOTOR LORRY DRIVERS for employment in the Central Public Works Department are requested to apply in person to the undersigned at his office, Ballard estate, Commerce House, 2nd Floor, for selection. They should bring their license and Certificates in original for reference. The pay will be Rs. 50/- P. M. with facility to earn bonus for extra trips made during working hours upto Rs 80/- P. M.

D N. ENDLAW, Esquire,
Executive Engineer,
Bombay Aviation Division.
(8084)

G. I. P. RAILWAY

WITHDRAWAL OF DINING CAR SERVICE ON CALCUTTA MAILS VIA NAGPUR.

THE PUBLIC ARE INFORMED that the Dining Cars on 1 Down and 2 Up Calcutta Mails via Nagpur will cease to run on and from 1st May, 1942, from Bombay and on and from 2nd May, 1942, from Nagpur.

For the convenience of passengers travelling by these trains a cold dinner served in cartons can be purchased on the platform at Victoria Terminus and Nagpur from Messrs. Brandon & Co., Railway Refreshment Contractors for Rs. 1-12 only. The provision of hot dinners at Refreshment rooms 'en route' cannot be arranged.

Passengers are advised in their own interests to take food with them for their journeys, as far as possible.

(8112)

G. I. P. RAILWAY

SPECIAL NOTICE

WITH EFFECT from 18th April, 1942, and until further notice Parcel Traffic of any description including perishables and valuables for New Delhi, beyond and via Delhi will not be booked from any G. I. P. Station between Victoria Terminus and Kurla (both inclusive) including City Booking Offices and stations on the Harbour Branch.

Parcels will not be accepted for booking at City Booking Offices after 15-00 hours.

(8109)

G. I. P. RAILWAY

SPECIAL NOTICE

UPPER CLASS PASSENGERS TOWARDS POONA

THE BOMBAY-POONA PASSENGER TRAIN which is scheduled to leave Victoria Terminus at 23 hours may in future often have to be run with Suburban Electric stock only and there will be no sleeping accommodation for I and II class passengers on this train.

The next train which leaves at 0/30 hours will have only limited sleeping accommodation for I and II class passengers, but owing to heavy traffic the rake of this train may not be placed in position before midnight.

To avoid inconvenience to themselves, I and II class passengers towards Poona are specially advised to travel by the Deccan Queen which leaves Victoria Terminus daily at 17-15 hours.

(8116)

Legal Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that CHHOTALAL BABOOBHAI PAREKH has contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned Leasehold property situate at (Marine Lines), bearing Plot No. V of the Queens Road Estate held by the Vendor under an under-Lease from Mr. Manu Subedar and more particularly described in the Schedule hereunder written. ALL persons having any claim against the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, assessment, attachment or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office situate at Alli Chambers, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay within 14 days from the date thereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY:

ALL that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground being plot No 5 of the Queens Road Estate of the Government of India, within the City and the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 551 (five hundred and fifty-one) Square Yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows: that is to say, On or towards the EAST by plot No. 4; On or towards the WEST by Marine Line Road; On or towards the North by the Old Scottish Cemetery and, On or towards the South by Plot No 6 leased to Mr. Sultan Karim and which piece of land bears Cadastral survey No. 1875 (Part) of the Fort Division.

Dated this 18th day of April, 1942.
D. G. DESAI & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
8120.

Public Notices

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the posts of Engineering in the grade of Rs. 70-5-150 EB 10-200. Applications stating qualifications, experience, etc., and with copies of testimonials should reach the undersigned at Central Government Offices Building, Queen's Road, Bombay not later than 24th April, 1942.

C. W. GRANT,
Executive Engineer.
8089

Legal Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mrs. SAKINABAI RAHIMTULLA CURRIMBHOY as mortgagee has contracted to sell to one of our clients the undermentioned property belonging to Mr. Nurmahomed Abdul Karim A Lilani. Any person or persons having or making any claim against the said property by way of sale, mortgage, transfer, lease, exchange, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lien, or otherwise howsoever, is or are requested to make the same known in writing to us at our Office at Lentin Chambers, Dalal Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any shall be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE.

ALL that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage, tenements hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate lying and being at DONTAD third Row otherwise called Tantanpura Street in the Town and Island of Bombay within the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement eighty square yards or thereabouts registered under Old No. 1257, New No. 6999, Old Survey No. 21352, New Survey No. 2844 and Cadastral Survey No. 1007 of Mandvi Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 1689 and Street Nos. 29-31, New Street No. 83 and bounded as follows: That is to say, on or towards the East by the service passage, on or towards the South by the property of Abdullabhoy Husein and others, and on or towards the North by the property belonging to Bai Kesarbai widow of Rajan Jooma.

Dated this 18th day of April, 1942.

MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM
& MADAN,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
8119

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the advertisement that appeared in "Bombay Chronicle" of the 18th instant for sale of property at Doongarsey Road, described in the Schedule thereunder under our signature is not the property agreed to be sold by Devidas Madhavji Thakersey and Dharamsey Madhavji Thakersey to our clients but the property described in the schedule hereunder written is the property agreed to be sold by the said Devidas Madhavji Thakersey and Dharamsey Madhavji Thakersey. The property described in the advertisement of the 18th April 1942, was wrongly described.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that DEVIDAS MADHAVJEE THAKERSEY and DHARAMSEY MADHAVJEE THAKERSEY, both of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 70, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY

ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Pension and Tax tenure (both Pension and Tax whereof have been redeemed) situate, lying and being on the West side of Doongarsey Road, without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 350 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's New No. C/2730, B/2718 and New Survey No. 4/7255, Cadastral Survey No. 197 of Malbar and Cumballa Hills Division together with the dwelling house and all buildings and structures standing thereon assessed by Bombay Municipality under D Ward No 3156 and Old Street Nos. 18 and 19 and New Street No. 29-C and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the said Doongarsey Road, on or towards the West by the rest of the property of the Vendors, on or towards the North by the property of Messrs. Moolji Haridas and on or towards the South by the rest of the property of the Vendors which said premises are now occupied by the Purchasers.

Dated this 18th day of April 1942.

DESAI & CO.,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
8118

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Auction Sales

BENNETT & CO.

Under instruction from the Custodian of Enemy property Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction on Friday the 24th April, 1942 at 2-30 p.m (S.T.) at their Rooms at 126, Apollo Street, Fort, the undermentioned property of firms and individuals whose assets are vested in the Custodian of Enemy Property:

Latest model Radios (A.C., 5 to 7 valves), makes- H.M.V., G.E.C., Saba, Marconi, Cossor, Philips.

One Kodak Cine Camera and Cine projector; one Siemens Cine Camera, complete with extra lens and filter, and cine projector; One ensign camera; One Ica Plate camera with stand; One wooden Camera stand.

Telescope, Internal telephones with equipment, Cotton measuring compasses, Powerful magnifying glasses, Radio ear phones.

A large number of precious historical stone slabs; Indian collection of stone figure heads and stone carvings of durbar scenes suitably framed, etc., etc.

On view from the 22nd inst.

BENNETT & CO.

WHEN IN LOVE MUST YOU OBEY YOUR PARENTS?

Hear the Answer in Song and Music

from NALINI JAYWANT

IN NATIONAL'S

Nirdosh

NATIONAL'S PICTURE

SWASTIK

3, 6 and 9 P.M. (Hindi)

THE HOT SEASON DOES NOT COOL THE ARDOUR OF FILM FANS TO SEE

BHARAT MILAP

(Hindi)

BHARAT BHET

(Marathi)

THE PRAKASH EPIC NOW IN 12TH WEEK

Daily 2-30 and 5-45 (Hindi), 8-45 (Marathi)

MAJESTIC

Evergreen Release

Sentiments and Emotions count for nought when Ideals clash!

CIRCO'S EPIC OF & FOR THE NATION

APNA GHAR

with

SHANTA APTE-CHANDRA-MOHAN

KRISHNA

Talkies Dubash Theatre

3 Shows To-day—3, 6 and 9 P.M.

The Pride Of A Great City!

BOMBAY TALKIES'

JHOOLA

Daily: 2-15, 5-45, 9 p.m.

ROXY

From the STUDIO that Gave You, *"Khazanchi,"*

COMES

Khan Daan

—MORE MUSICAL THAN "KHAZANCHI"!

OPENS Next SATURDAY

SIMULTANEOUSLY AT

EXCELSIOR & NEW WEST-END

A "FAMOUS PICTURES LTD." RELEASE.

EXCELSIOR

4, 6-30 & 9-30 P.M.

A delightful comedy of a scheming adventuress and her penniless son

SPRING MEETING

Starring:

NOVA

PILBEAM

HENRY

EDWARDS

A PICTURE EVERY DAUGHTER OF INDIA MUST SEE—

VENUS PICTURES'

Tribute To Eve

KIRTI

Starring

LALITA PAWAR

JAIRAJ AND JAGDISH

2nd Week of Fame

MINERVA

Daily 3-30, 6-30, 9-30 p.m.

SCREENFUL OF JOY AND FUN!

New Huns' Happy Hit

PAHILA PALNA

(Many Happy Returns)

3rd 'JOY & FUN' WEEK

CENTRAL

Daily 3-30, 6-15, 9 p.m.

NEW THEATRES'

DHUP CHHAON

K. C. DEY, PAHARI SANYAL, UMA DEVI, SARDAR AKHTAR TRILOK KAPOOR

PRAKASH

Lady Hardinge Rd., Matunga, B.B.

Daily:—4, 7, 10 Sat., Sun. At 1

METRO

COMFORTABLY COOL

ESPLANADE ROAD.

TELEPHONE 31045.

DAILY AT 3-30, 6-30, 9-30 P. M.

JUNGLE THRILLS AND CHILLS!

"TARZAN'S SECRET TREASURE"

A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Picture

with

JOHNNY WEISSMULLER

MAUREEN O'SULLIVAN

REGAL at 4, 6-30 & 9-30 p.m.

HENRY FONDA • JOAN BENNETT in

WILD GEESE CALLING

ACTION, ROMANCE and THUNDERING DRAMA!

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS To-day

Hindu: Vaishak Shud 5, 1998
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Akhar 3, 1361
Parsi: Avan 12, 1311
Sunrise: 6-19 a.m. Sunset 6-55 p.m.
Hightide: 2-08, 15-01, Lowtide 8-11, 20-50.
Corporation Meeting 4 p.m. (B.T.)

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

LAMINGTON—"Malan" 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
NEW WEST-END—"Doctor" 3-30, 6-15 and 9 p.m.
METRO—"Tarzan's Secret Treasure" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Spring Meeting" 4, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
REGAL—"Wild Geese Calling" 4, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Apna Ghar" 3, 6 and 9 p.m.
ALANKAR—"The Big Store" 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CHITRA—"Shadi" 4, 6-45 and 9-45 p. m.
EDWARD—"Geeta" 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CALAC—"Mata Hari" 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Jhoola" 2-15, 5-45 and 9 p.m
SUPER—"Kis-Ki-Bibi" 4-15, 7 and 9-45 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Bharat Milap" 2-30, 5-45 and 8-45 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Caught in the Draft" 4, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Pahila Palna" 3-30, 6-15 and 9
NOVELTY—"Society" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30
SWASTIK—"Nirdosh" 3, 6 and 9 p.m.
MINERVA—"Kirti" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
ROYAL OPERA—"Khilauna" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
BROADWAY—"Bandhan" 4-15, 7 and 10
KOHINOOR—"Naya Sansar" 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Pyas" 4, 7 and 10 p.m.

MANDVI CONGRESS COMMITTEE.—An ordinary meeting of the Managing Council of the Mandvi District Congress Committee will be held today (Monday) at 7-30 p.m. in the Girgaon Office (Stone Building Charni Road, Near Prartima Samaj)

M. R. FREE DISPENSARY.—"The number of new patients treated at the Mahomedbhoy Rahimtulla Free Dispensary at Sandhurst Road for the week ending 11th April 1942 was 369, of these 223 were males and 139 females."

PEOPLE'S VOLUNTEER BRIGADE.—On behalf of P. V. B. 'D' Ward one Marathi First Aid Class for ladies will be started from to-day (Monday) at Pathare Prabhu Mahila Samaj, Dr. A. P. Kothare's House, 333 Thakurdwar, Bombay from 5 p.m. to 6 p.m. Dr. S. H Marathe will conduct the class.

A. R. P. LECTURES.—A series of six lectures in Hindi is arranged for the benefit of the A. R. P. Wardens of Kalbadevi, at the premises of "The Sitaram Poddar Balika Vidyalaya" Vidya Bhuvan, Fanaswadi, Bombay 2, commencing from to-day (Monday), on all week days from 8 a.m. to 9 a.m. (S. T.)

B.P. ANTI-FASCIST LABOUR CONFERENCE

The Secretary B. P. C. I. F. L., writes:—

The Organising Committee of the Bombay Presidency Anti-Fascist Labour Conference appointed by the Bombay Presidency Committee of the Indian Federation of Labour has decided to hold the Bombay Presidency Anti-Fascist labour Conference on 10th May 1942 at Nawab Tank Maidan, near Dock Yard Station, Mazagaon, Bombay. Reception Committee membership fee is fixed at Re. 1, and delegate fee at Annas Eight.

The Committee has also decided to celebrate the "May Day" this year.

ON THE AIR

MONDAY, APRIL 20

Delhi I—Programme.

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

4-30 p.m. For Indian troops. 5 R. R. Chowdhury. 5-15 Preet ke geet. 5-30 Ramanand Sharma. 6-10 Counter-attack. 6-25 Nabi Jan. 6-35 Dularibai. 6-50 Munni. 7 Reba Ghosh. 7-15 New verse by Asrar-ul-Has Majaz. 7-30 It has happened. 7-35 Nabi Jan. 7-45 For villagers only. 8-30 Muse on the Air. 8-35 R. R. Chowdhury. 9-30 B B C News relay. 9-45 Nabi Jan. 9-55 Listening post. 10 Surdas Padya. 10-25 Munni.

Bombay I—Programme.

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. Kumar Gandharv. 7-50 News in Hindustani. 8 News in English. 8-10 Hirabai Barodekar. 8-50 News in Marathi. 9 News in Gujarati. 9-10 Vimal Desai. 9-20 Taradevi Moilahalliker. 12-30 p.m. Bhakti. 12-57 News in Hindustani. 1 Instrumental music. 1-30 News in English. 1-35 Lunch hour music. 5 To-morrow. 5-5 Taradevi Moilahalliker. 5-25 Hamid Husain. 5-40 News in Marathi. 5-45 News in Gujarati. 5-50 Vimal Desai. 6 News in English. 6-10 Counter attack. 6-15 News in Hindustani. 6-25 Local news and announcements. 6-30 Local news and announcements. 6-35 Nama Ani Mani. 7 Dhoi Na Pol. 7-15 Taradevi Moilahalliker. 7-30 M. Tufail. 7-45 News commentary. 7-50 Vimal Desai. 8 News in Marathi. 8-15 News in Gujarati. 8-30 Sports review. 8-45 A.R.P. ...Answering you. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-15 News commentary in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C News relay. 9-45 Master Mohan. 9-55 Listening post. 10 Kumar Gandharv. 10-20 Hirabai Barodekar.

Bombay II—Programme

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

7-30 to 7-50 a.m. As in Bombay 1. 7-50 Brahmanand Bhajan & Hindol on Jalta rang. 8-10 to 8-50 As in Bombay 1. 8-50 Instrumental duet. 8-55 Alla Rakha. 9-10 to 9-30 As in Bombay 1.

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

12-30 to 2-25 p.m. As in Bombay 1.

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

5 to 7-15 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 7-51 Interval.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)

7-30 p.m. Commercial news. 7-45 to 8 As in Bombay 1. 8 Hirabai Barodekar. 8-30 to 9 As in Bombay 1. 9 Air Orchestra. 9-10 Kumar Gandharv. 9-20 Vimal Desai. 9-30 Sylvia Nunes. 9-45 Hazel David. 10 Beck's Band. 10-35 Hilda Flanders.

"SCHOOL FOR HUSBANDS"

BOMBAY, Sunday.

'School for husbands" by Frederic Johnson was staged by a group of Parsee Amateurs at the Royal Opera House this morning. The moneys so collected are to be handed over to the Indian soldiers in hospitals in India. Miss Mehra Mistri acted well, though Jehangir Anklesaria was like a wooden marionette. Jatri the outraged husband was pretty good.

DHAWOODI BOHRA LITERARY SOCIETY

Under the auspices of the above Society Sheikh Ahmad Ali Rasani, N.D.I., will inaugurate to series of lectures on "the personalities of the Dawoodi Bohra Community to-day (Monday) Yaume-Milad-Ul-Imam, at Mohammedi Baug, Khokha Bazar, at 9 p.m. (S. T.) Mr. Mohammedali Allabhux, M.L.A., J P. will preside. The lecture is open to the public.

B.S.N. WORKERS' DEMANDS

The General Secretary, B. S. N. Workers' Union writes:—

A meeting of the Managing Committee of the Bombay Steam Navigation Co. Workers Union was held in the Office of the Dockyard Labour Union on the 17th instant, at 5-30 p.m.

The Committee decided that the following demands be put up on behalf of the workers to the Management: That a dearness allowance of 20 per cent. be paid to all workers. A bonus equal to one month's wages be given to all workers. An increase of 25 per cent be given in the wages of all workers. All the above demands be also applied in case of apprentices and learners and that they be put on par with the workman. The Union be recognized by the management.

It was decided that the Union be called and registered under the Indian Trade Union Act of 1926 as the "B. S. N. Workers Union."

BOMBAY'S RECEPTION TO INDIAN GLOBE TROTTERS

(Continued from page 1)

high terms of their spirit of adventure.

Mr. Nagindas T. Master, the Vice-President of the B. P. C. C. said that the young cyclists had spread the message of India abroad.

Dasturji Bode thanked the Mayor of Bombay and the B. P. C. C. for their kind co-operation, and said that the cyclists had spread the glory of their country abroad, and had helped in eradicating the false notion of the foreigners that Indian youth was degenerate and incapable.

The Mayor here offered bouquets to the three heroes, after which, one of them, Mr. Rustom Gandhy, thanking the congregation for the honour done to them stated that wherever they had gone, they had represented the true spirit of India, and in all that they did they had thought of themselves in terms of Indians only.

MILE LONG PROCESSION

After the termination of the function at the Ruia College, about a mile-long procession of cyclists and motor-cyclists started to bring the globe trotters to the Brabourne Stadium. In one of the open lorries a band party was accommodated which played some of the most beautiful tunes all through the long route. The procession passed by the Khodadad Circle, Parei, Lalbaug, Victoria Gardens, Byculla Bridge, Bellasis Road, Lamington Road, and at last terminated at the Stadium, where preparations were made for further welcoming the cyclists. At various stages bonquets were offered by representatives of various organisations to the young globe trotters.

AT THE STADIUM

At a specially erected Shamiana at the Brabourne Stadium Sir Homi Mehta, welcomed the cyclists before a fairly good gathering. Sir Homi at the outset read the message from the Governor of Bombay congratulating the cyclists on their completion of "a feat full of enterprise and endurance.' Sir Homi further stated the young cyclists were fairly good boxers, and were fond of adventures from their infancy. It was this love of adventure that had taken them to foreign lands. They had survived all vicissitudes, and had returned home with their dream fully realised. In every country they were welcomed by big personalities like the presidents and the Prime-Ministers. Turkey was the only country where they were suspected as spies and were temporarily interned. Sir Homi in the end expressed his satisfaction that Parsis had still kept up their spirit of adventure.

Mr. Baig, the Sheriff of Bombay, stated that the city was proud to see that three of her sons had raised the prestige of the country abroad.

Mr Meherally, the Mayor of Bombay once more welcoming the cyclists said that the spirit of adventure that these three cyclists had displayed was worth imitation by youths of all countries.

Dr. M. E. Pavri also congratulated the three cyclists on their wonderful achievement.

REPLY TO WELCOME

Replying to the welcome Mr. K. Kharas, one of the cyclists, stated, that the main thing they had learnt from their journey was to think of themselves as Indians first and Parsis last. He was fully convinced that if given proper opportunity, Indians were capable of competing with Europeans in any branch of human life.

Mr. Rustam Ghandhy, another cyclist, speaking in Hindustani stressed the need of the interchange of schools for the students so that students from different provinces might come into closer contact with each other, and thus help in promoting the spirit of brotherhood. The speaker further stressed the desirability of introducing arts and crafts in the schools, as according to him, mere academic career was sure to lead him no where in the world.

At the termination of the function medals were presented to the cyclists by different citizens.

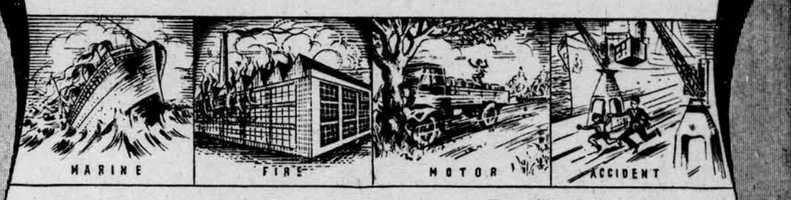
Parsi Society Wedding

The wedding of Miss Dhun, daughter of Mr. Shiavax C. and Mrs. Cambata to Mr. Shiavax D. Nargolwala, I.C.S., was celebrated at the Eros Theatre on Sunday morning. A large number of prominent citizens attended the wedding and were subsequently entertained to sumptuous refreshment at the Eros Restaurant.

A Khoja Wedding

The marriage of Miss Nargis Khatoon, daughter of Mr. Dawoodbhai Nasur, with Mr. Aziz, son of Mr. Hasanally Japanwala, took place at Khoja Masjid, Pala Gali on Saturday.

Protection



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C.-In-C.'s Broadcast Tomorrow

NEW DELHI, April 19.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief will broadcast from All-India Radio, Delhi, at 6-30 p.m. (I.S.T.) on Tuesday (April 21st). The broadcast will be radiated on all the Delhi wavelengths, and relayed by all stations of A.I.R.—A.P.

Cripps-C.-in-C. Messages

NEW DELHI, April 19.

The following messages have been exchanged between the Rt. Hon. Sir Stafford Cripps and His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, India:—

From the Rt. Hon. Sir Stafford Cripps:—"On leaving India I wish you, your staff, and all the forces under your command a successful issue out of the troublous times that lie ahead. There will be difficulties and hardships to be borne, but I am confident that the splendid temper of the armed forces under your Command—British and Indian alike—will meet whatever comes with high courage and a full sense of their great responsibility for the defence of India against a barbarous enemy.

"We shall do our utmost to give every help we can. However great the trials that may lie ahead, your courage and perseverence will pave the way to victory. "Good luck to you all."

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has replied in the following terms:—

"Your message will be greatly appreciated by all ranks of all the three services. We are determined to defend India against aggression, and are confident of our ability to do so. "Many thanks and happy landings."—A.P.

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The Bombay Chronicle

PLEA FOR WAR-TIME SETTLEMENT

Writing for the first time on Sir Stafford Cripps' proposals Gandhiji says in the current number of "Harijan" that they were "too ridiculous to find acceptance anywhere." "He should have known", says Gandhiji, "that at least the Congress would not look at Dominion Status even though it carried the right of secession the very moment it was taken." But as a matter of fact the Working Committee broke with Sir Stafford not on the issue of Dominion Status in the future but on the immediate changes the Congress demanded which amounted to something less than Dominion Status. It was understood, however, that these demands were not to prejudice in the least the Congress claim for independence. The final decision on this controversial issue, made more controversial by the clauses about non-accession, was only postponed. In this respect Congress displayed remarkable moderation but was rightly uncompromising on its rock-bottom minimum demand for a "de facto" National Government with effective control over Defence. The Congress attitude towards the offer of Dominion Status is as defensible as was that of Gandhiji in his Pact with Lord Irwin and will doubtless be duly supported by the All-India Congress Committee at its next meeting.

Duty Of Leaders

Though the negotiations with Sir Stafford broke down over differences between India and Britain rather than among Indians themselves, Gandhiji makes a good point when he says that "attainment of independence is an impossibility till we have solved the communal tangle." But what is the solution? Merely reiterating that it should be on non-violent lines does not carry things far. Gandhiji appears to believe that the choice in favour of non-violence in this sphere "has already been made by the chief actors" but that "the rank and file do not know their own minds". And he suggests that they should "think independently and take to non-violent action in terms of unity," which, he says, "consists in Hindus and Muslims on the wayside fraternising with one another, if they believe that joint life is a perfect possibility, nay, a necessity." At the same time referring to the contingency of a vast majority of Muslims regarding themselves as a separate nation, Gandhiji says: "If they want to partition India on that basis, they must have the partition, unless Hindus want to fight against such a division. So far as I can see, such a preparation is silently going on on behalf of both parties. That way lies suicide. Each party will probably want British or foreign aid. In that case, good-bye to Independence." If a preparation for a fight over partition is silently going on on behalf of both parties and if that way lies suicide, it is not sufficient for leaders like Gandhiji to content themselves with a pious suggestion that Hindus and Muslims on the wayside should fraternise with one another. A fair measure of fraternal feeling already exists among the masses. It is necessary for that feeling to spread to the leaders in hostile camps and take shape in a definite settlement with regard to the various issues in dispute.

A Joint Fight

By way of a specific suggestion Gandhiji says: "I would love to see a joint fight for independence. In the very process of securing independence it is highly likely that we shall have forgotten our quarrels. But if we have not, it will be then only time to quarrel, if we must." For the very reason that in a joint fight we are likely to forget our quarrels we have often pleaded for at least a war time settlement without any prejudice to the ultimate demands of the parties concerned. On this point Mr Jinnah remarked a few days ago: "So long as the Pakistan demand is not agreed to, we cannot agree to any present adjustment which will in any way militate against or prejudge the Pakistan demand. The demand of the Congress as explained by Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru to the Press Conference and as disclosed in the correspondence with Sir Stafford Cripps does definitely prejudge and militate against the Pakistan demand and is, therefore, unacceptable to us." As the Congress also wishes that its attitude towards independence and national unity is not to be prejudiced by any interim settlement, it should be possible so to formulate this as not to prejudice any party's ultimate demands. Let the settlement concern itself only with war-time arrangements. This will be an easier problem for the additional reason that all parties are united in the demand for immediate transfer of real power to the people, for a true National Government with effective control over Defence. As regards the composition of the Government the Congress is sure to be most accommodating because it is concerned with transfer of power to the country and not to itself. If Britain opposes such a united demand she will stand more completely exposed before the world than she is now and India's future struggle for independence will be easier. If the demand is accepted, that must lead to victory in the war and a joint fight by Hindus and Muslims is most likely to help a permanent communal settlement. From such a settlement it is but a step to complete independence.

Japan Bombed.

No authoritative announcement has yet been made about the American air raid on Japanese cities. This is natural enough because the aircraft carriers will not send any report until they have reached "wireless safety" as it were. But while the attack has very rightly thrilled the world it need not be regarded as the beginning of a regular air offensive against Japan. Carrier borne aircraft cannot operate with any degree of frequency in disputed waters. Even the Japanese with virtual command of the sea between Singapore and Ceylon have not been able to repeat their attempts on Colombo and Trincomalee at any rate yet. This, however, is not to minimise the immense importance of bombing Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe and Nagoya for hours in broad day light. When full and official reports are published by Washington they will give details of great damage which this sudden and furious raid must inevitably have caused. But material damage, however substantial, will by no means be comparable to the moral effect of the blow that has been struck at the very heart of Japan.

A conviction brought home by high explosives and incendiaries to the Japanese people that the War has come to them, too, with all its fiery destructiveness is of great advantage to the United Nations. Nerves and production play the two most decisive parts in a War. Bombing disturbs both especially when it is experienced by a people accustomed to a feeling of immunity that has been further strengthened by the spectacle of their victims' plight. But to be successful bombing has to be something more than sporadic and an occasional daring adventure. A trail was brilliantly blazed on Friday last. But it is no more than that unless the War that has been carried to Japan is kept there. This is a neither impossible nor impracticable. One of the U. S. A.'s own aeronautical authorities has insisted that Nippon can be regularly bombed by new heavy bombers based in China.

The Three Cyclists

A right royal welcome was given by Bombay city on Sunday to the three Indian cyclists and they pre-eminently deserved it. Their names are Rustom Gandhi, Ratan Shroff and Keki Kheras and these will be long remembered in India and associated with a record of adventure of which any youth in the world may be proud. To have travelled ceaselessly for nine years amidst all kinds of discomforts, visiting 54 countries, cycling 55,000 miles in a total of 100,000 by land and sea, is itself a fine achievement. But when one recalls the numerous hardships the youths have overcome, the many dangers they have triumphed over, the kindly deeds they have done to persons in greater distress than their own, the many lives they have saved at serious risk to their own lives, one feels that all this constitutes a splendid achievement which, in some respects, is unique. In Afghanistan they were marooned in a desert for three successive days and nights without either food or water. They had more thrilling experiences in their 21 months across Africa, and not the least of these was their saving an entire family which was being carried away by a fast-flowing drift. They claim the record of being the first and the only cyclists to traverse Afghanistan, a country which possesses few good roads. They also claim a world record of cycling 434 miles in 37 hours riding continuously for two nights and one day, without once getting off the saddle. It is certainly not easy to beat such records of endurance and daring. Utilitarian critics may ask what is the use of all these adventures. It is enough to say that they are likely to breed in thousands of Indian youths the spirit of enterprise, daring, self-reliance and kindred virtues none too commwon in our country. And these very virtues may save the country in these troublous times.

Frankly Speaking

Laval Returns To Power

M. Laval has formed his Cabinet and is now duly in power as chief of the Government of Vichy-France. The nature of the present reorganisation of the regime is, however, interesting. It is based on what may be called "diarchy", but on a more curious division of powers and functions. M. Laval is the head of the Government with full powers over the policy of Vichy-France, internal and external. But Admiral Darlan, who has been excluded from the Cabinet, remains Marshal Petain's successor as Chief of State and Supreme Commander of the Navy, Army and Air Force, responsible not to M. Laval but direct to the Marshal. This is an ingenious compromise between M. Laval and Admiral Darlan, suggesting, in theory, that both enjoy a co-equal status in their different spheres. But it can hardly work in practice. If Admiral Darlan is in supreme and independent control of the armed forces of Vichy-France, what are the functions of M. Laval's Ministers for War, Navy and Air? Then, again, what about the use of Vichy-French forces in the event of M. Laval needing them to carry out his internal and external policy which he has the exclusive right to formulate irrespective of Admiral Darlan's views or even opposition?

Playing For Time

This compromise is too unnatural to last long. But it has been ingeniously conceived with presumably two objects: first to indulge temporarily the ego of the ambitious Admiral who, for the present, is sufficiently strong to be gravely dangerous to M. Laval and, secondly, to give the latter time to consolidate his hold on Vichy-France and Marshal Petain. M. Laval is both sinister and wily. Given time and opportunity he will, with the assistance of Germany, manoeuvre Admiral Darlan—unless the latter himself surrenders—out of his supreme powers over the armed forces and, in good time, out of his position as successor to Marshal Petain, who is already reduced to a mere figure-head dominated by the "Chief of Government" This will need some time, if, that is to say, M. Laval and Admiral Darlan are still rivals holding conflicting opinions on policy. In that case, the Laval menace to America and Britain while being inevitable is still not so imminent as is suggested by certain reports. The next few days, however, ought to clarify the possibilities to a certain extent.

U. S. Aid To Russia

It has been announced from the White House that U. S. "Lease-Lend" aid to Russia in March was two and a half times as great as in February. But even this increase is described by Mr. Stephen Early in terms of the agreed schedule as "favourable progress". It is clear, therefore, the American deliveries had fallen woefully short of what was promised to M. Stalin. And yet it is on the Russian front that the main fighting has been taking place against the Germans! It was a sad failure on the part of the U. S. A. But it is good to note that "favourable progress" has, at last, been made. The Russians have taken a heavy toll of German men and material during the winter and have also strengthened their own position considerably. But Russia cannot check the Germans alone and without powerful and speedy assistance from America and Britain in every shape and form.

Could It Be True?

In the current number of "Harijan" Dr. Rammanohar Lohia says that lifts in Singapore carried a notice "until a few months ago and perhaps even to the date of surrender that Asiatics, unless carrying heavy loads, were not permitted to use them". He also alleges that motor cars have been "commandeered from Indian owners in Burma ostensibly for the war effort but actually for the evacuation of Europeans." And he adds: "An Indian refugee has come back to this country with the pathetic story of how, when he was trekking, he glimpsed his car and British evacuees inside." Gandhiji and Dr. Lohia are not persons that would publish such incidents unless they had reliable information. However, if they have been misinformed, the allegations should be promptly and authoritatively contradicted.

ON RUSSIAN FRONT

Nazi Counter-Attack Repelled

HEAVY ENEMY LOSSES

MOSCOW, April 19.

The Soviet midnight "communique" on Saturday says: "During April 18th there were no significant changes on the front. On April 17th six German planes were brought down. Our losses were four planes."

The midday "Communique" states:—"During the night of April 18th nothing of importance took place at the front."

NAZI'S FUTILE EFFORTS

KUBLYSHEV, April 19.

Many recent attempts of the Germans to force a wedge into Soviet units in one sector of the Leningrad front were successfully countered, states the "Red Star". In the past few days there had been an incessant battle and in the fighting in the week-end in the neighbourhood of a certain townlet a German counter-attack was beaten off with the loss of 300 to the enemy.

Front reports also declare that efforts by the Germans to regain the initiative from General Meretozovok's troops in one sector of the Leningrad front have completely failed. Two regiments out of three of the S. S. Division "Adolph Hitler" which were brought up from reserve to aid the German counter-move were badly mauled, and had to be consolidated into one regiment. The recently replenished 20th motorised division, which has a considerable reputation among the Germans, also lost half the men of two of its regiments.

HEAVY ENEMY CASUALTIES

Increased German activity in this sector has already lasted a few weeks during which enemy casualties run into a number of thousands. In the same period Soviet troops destroyed or captured 52 pill-boxes, 287 fortified earthworks and 23 dumps of war material. Many of the German troops now in action were originally intended for a later offensive, and are now being told that this offensive will only take place in the summer.

Von Leeb Dismissed

LONDON: It is authoritatively learned that General von Kuechler has taken over the German Northern Army Group on the East Front in place of General von Leeb who has been relieved of his post.

REPLACED AT END OF 1941?

STOCKHOLM: The report that General von Leeb, commanding the German armies on the Leningrad Front has been dismissed is believed by many people here to be correct, although there is no evidence of any such step having been taken by Hitler, says Reuter's special correspondent. It is recalled that von Leeb's name has not appeared in any Official Communications since the New Year, and it is regarded as most probable that if he indeed has been replaced this was carried out quietly at the end of last year. He is believed to have raised objections to the Winter halt being called in the operations on the Russian front. Von Leeb's task was to take Leningrad and how far he failed the latest reports from the front show.

Moscow radio reports that the Russians are cutting three important railway lines and are now 60 miles south of the besieged city, while to the north the Russians are working their way through the Finnish defences and relieving pressure on the city from this direction.

HEAVY LOSS TO FINNS

KUBISHEV, April 19: The Soviet offensive on the Finnish front is developing successfully, according to the latest front line reports, although in some sectors the advance has been slowed down by large fields of landmines, tactics which were also used by the Finns in the earlier Soviet-Finnish campaign. Several thousand Finns have already been killed in the past few days of the offensive and the Soviet troops have seized much enemy material. On Saturday, fighting was even more intense, the Finns bringing in more reserves and also tanks, armoured cars and many mortars. On the other hand Soviet artillery and tanks are keeping up well, and are with advance troops and many Finnish counter-attacks have been beaten off.—Reuter.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Fire Fighting Services

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The public, I am sure, are in a way grateful, indeed, to the persons responsible for the idea of inserting periodically advertisements in the English and vernacular papers instructing them what to do and how to behave in the event of an air-raid in the city of Bombay. There is no doubt from an educative point of view, these advertisements have helped to a very great extent to give the man in the street an idea of the havoc bombing will do to public and privately owned properties not excluding the individuals themselves if proper steps are not taken to minimise the effects of the bombing.

From such advertisements one would gather that the chief danger which Bombay would have to face is from incendiary bombs rather than the explosive bombs and to this effect, a fire fighting service is brought into existence and at present functions.

While attempts are being made to enlist more and more men in the fire watching and fire fighting services one would like to know what help or co-operation have the landlords owning private properties in Bombay given to Government or the Municipality to see that an effective service is available to them for the protection of their own properties and the property and lives of their tenants from the effects of a bombing. All private owned buildings appear to have been abandoned by their owners to the mercy and protection of the State and Municipality and apart from a couple of sand bags generously provided by the authorities there is not even a pail placed by the landlord at the disposal of the tenant or other essential paraphernalia need to extinguish an incendiary bomb should bombing take place any time now.

Nor have the landlords encouraged A.R.P. Wardens residing in their own properties to take up the initiative of teaching or training tenants to fight fires. Experience has shown that Madrid, Warsaw and London among other cities, were subjected to fire bombing and what is surprising is that not a leaf from this experience has been taken by our landlords to co-operate with the public to avert a similar disaster befalling this city. The landlord's demeanour to-day is just the same as it was when the danger of bombs was far removed from our doors with this difference that then, he was only concerned with the regular collection of his rents but now in addition to this he is concerned with himself alone and his safety not even concerning himself with his building.

In these circumstances, it is doubtful whether privately owned properties could really be protected by the present fire fighting services alone without the co-operation of the people residing in the affected buildings.

If now is not the time to give this aspect of the question a little more serious consideration, I doubt very much of the usefulness and efficacy of the advice at present tendered to the public through the medium of advertisements in local papers and of it being acted upon successfully by the people in concert with the fire fighting services should Bombay experience an Air raid.

It is the fundamental duty of private landlords to attend to this task now and make up for the past deficiency if the City is not to burn to cinders. It should be remembered that the landlords have a responsible part to play in Air Raid Precautions, as they own most of the properties in Bombay and not the State.

Public buildings and premises owned by public joint stock companies are the only ones in Bombay which appear to have received any attention at all so far from the authorities and, it is not understood why steps are not yet being taken by Government or the Municipality to compel landlords to provide walls alongside their buildings to protect the buildings and the people from blasts and splinters of bomb, and to provide for such other arrangements as would at least ensure reasonable safety of the people as far as practicable under the present conditions.—Yours, etc.,

A. S. LOBO.

Cripps' Mission And India

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Sir Stafford Cripps' mission to this country was foredoomed to failure because of the British bureaucracy's hand in drafting the proposals and not giving full powers of negotiation to the eminent Socialist. There were delays which irritated many eager hearts and were a clear indication that the wires were being pulled from Whitehall even at this juncture in the history of Britain. Cripps was forced to repeat the old rejected August Offer, which was almost unanimously repudiated by the major political parties in the country to the utter chagrin of the rulers and the ruling class in the Old and the New World.

The strenuous efforts made by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in order to reach a compromise, bear fair testimony to the Congress sincerity to give a clear lead to the nation and to have nothing short of real independence for India. How sham and illusory the scheme was is evidenced by the rejection of it by all the sections in toto including the Muslim League and the Hindu Mahasabha.

Both the Congress President and Pandit Nehru in their correspondence with Sir Stafford Cripps and their statements to the press have given a clear lead to the nation in this momentous crisis. Jawaharlal has shown us the way to develop a citizen army to offer the best possible resistance to possible Japanese aggression. It is to be something like Britain's Home Guards. Says Pandit Nehru: 'In my conception of the defence of India, I wanted hundreds of millions of Indians in the army. It was not a conception of just an army functioning but of every man and woman doing something for war, making it a popular war, of our carrying on defence even if the trained armies in the field fail ed.'

It will not be far wrong to say that today there is a widespread desire for all our warring sections to come together in a common effort and to present a united front to Britain so as to give her no excuse at all to allude to the bogey of her duty and responsibility to the minorities and the teeming millions of India who are her 'sacred trust'. I fervently appeal to Messrs. Jinnah and Co. as patriotic Indians to join hands with the Congress in this crucial moment of her history. Let the two cats first get the piece of cheese restored to themselves from the monkey, and then there will be plenty of time and opportunity to decide the shares between them.—Yours, etc.,

P. B. K.

Bombay.

INDIA AT THE CROSS-ROADS

(CONTRIBUTED)

India to-day is at the cross-roads. She faces the threat of an imminent attack and possible invasion from a ruthless militarist power. At such a critical time India finds herself with problems affecting her unity at home and her position in the world still unsolved. Our house is not in order, and the questions as to who is to be the top dog and what are the respective duties of the inmates continue to be in dispute. his has left us in a poor position to face a threat to the safety of the country from foreign aggression. There is a long history of past mistakes and wrongs to be atoned for—the attempt to bolster up prestige of race and community is still there.

How then, can the right atmosphere be created? The one encouraging sign is that in spite of the mounting difficulties there is a growing desire among many people, both in Britain and India, that an atmosphere of cordiality should be fostered in which a solution to the problems of India's freedom and defence may be found. So far that desire has not found much expression. It has been drowned by the voices of those who wish to maintain their old selfish privileges unimpaired, or claim special new ones. But surely now, if ever, is the time for those who believe in unity and the national good, even at the cost of personal and sectional sacrifice, to come forward and make their voices heard. We are convinced that the majority of people in this country are for unity—real, not strategic unity—and our immediate task must be to draw out the goodwill latent in this majority comprising all communities—and the British community in India is one of them—for the common welfare. Given the desire for a real and permanent solution, it becomes clear that the fundamental need is for a change of outlook on the part of individuals and of communities. Nothing will contribute so much to the evolution of a real and permanent solution as a new orientation of outlook. Each individual who changes in his outlook contributes his part to the change in the outlook of his community as a whole.

Mistakes and wrongs have been committed in the past. They will have to be admitted. There should be a sincere desire to make amends for them. All of us need to be rid of prejudice and suspicion and the fear that one section shall be 'squeezed out,' that it shall not get 'a fair deal' or that the other side does not mean what it says. Fear begets fear, while trust begets trust. Someone must have the strength of character to begin to trust. Fear makes us impatient for immediate results; faith in the future of India and its ideals will steady us to work for their fulfilment. What is primarily needed from every citizen in India, European or Indian, is a major change of outlook from an attitude of emphasising "our rights" to one of "What is my contribution towards unity?" In this way alone can we lift people above the mass of rumour, propaganda and, fear, and give them the vision of a free, united India strong enough to defend the ideals which are her heritage. We must learn to build on objectives and sentiment that unite—not on those that divide—to find the common points which may form a practical basis for united action. The deepest bond is that of a common spiritual inheritance. In spite of the betrayal of our faith, both India and Britain believe in a world where all may live as children of the One God. Both India and Britain have heritage of spiritual truth to guard and to preserve for the word. We must not fail of our trust.

May not this be the chance to begin to build the India which we all long to see—free to take her rightful part in the moral and spiritual leadership of th post-war world?

'CONTRADICTION, IN TERMS'

Gandhiji On Communal Sports

BOMBAY, April 19.

"If we can do without communal institutions, it would be good. But I am unable to say that there should be no Muslim or Hindu Universities as I am able to say positively that there should be no communal cricket", writes Mahatma Gandhi in to-day's "Harijan" in reply to the following question:—

"You have expressed yourself against communalism in cricket. Are not communal universities also to be deplored? In colleges and hostels that are open to all, deep friendships spring up and religious tolerance becomes a natural thing. Would not well-endowed Chairs in common centres of learning serve the purpose of advancing different cultures?"

Continuing Mahatma Gandhi writes:—

"The communal universities, if their origin is not tainted, may conceivably serve a national purpose. Thus the Hindu University and the Muslim University may, as they ought to, be seats of communal concord But communal sports seem to be a contradiction in terms. I wholly agree with you that there should be, as there are, non-communal colleges and hostels. Unfortunately the virus has entered even these. Let us hope that it is a passing phase".—United Press.

TÊTE-À-TÊTE

WITHOUT COMMENT

"Inevitably, American troops would take part in Commando raids, and a complete American army corps was at present in training for amphibious operations of the Commando type. Tens of thousands of American troops, declared Gen. Marshall, would arrive in the United Kingdom in a steady stream."

—Reuter reporting General Marshall's hint of "very important results" of his talks in Britain.

* * *

A Lucknow contemporary asserts that it was a number of Provincial Excellencies who sabotaged Sir Stafford Cripps's mission.

Did they also sabotage his tact and temper?

* * *

The Americans have sprung a sensational surprise on the world with a daylight raid on Japanese cities.

We reserve our comments on this sacrilege except to record our indignation at the Americans causing so much concern to His Imperial Majesty the Mikado himself.

*

But we do wish that the process of agitated Ministerial visits in a procession to His Imperial Majesty were continued.

* * *

The Germans have renewed their air attacks on Malta, G. C.

Sandstorms, however, continue to hamper movement in Libya.

* * * *

In the opinion of Mr. Harry Hopkins the problem is no longer one of production but of fighting.

Mr. Hopkins is being dangerously rash and we are profoundly perturbed. We do hope he didn't mean what he affected to mean.

* * *

A Washington message reports that American "Lease Lend" aid to Russia in March was two and a half times greater than in February.

Which means that deliveries in February were at least two and a half times short of schedule.

* * *

General Mihailovitch, the Serbian Guerilla Commander and Yugoslavia's War Minister, has appealed to Marshal Petain to raise the banner of freedom aga:"

The gallant Marshal of France will never, never betray the "honour" of a soldier. Having given his word to Germany he will keep it even though the Germans take France.

* * *

It is suggested that M. Laval would try to take Syria from the Allies.

It would certainly be a good thing to get the French fleet into eastern Mediterranean and have done with it.

* * *

The Junior Colleague: But if Laval orders the French Fleet out and Darlan rejects the instructions, what then?

Answer. Laval will order Petain to order Darlan.

* * *

"I hear there are twins at the Bates' house—boys or girls?"

"I think one's a boy and the other a girl—but it may be the other way round."

"HINDUSTAN TIMES" REJOINDER TO JINNAH

NEW DELHI, April 19.

With reference to Mr. Jinnah's statement that the "Hindustan Times" did not even acknowledge a letter written by the Secretary, Muslim League, pointing out that a report published in the paper of the proceedings of the League Working Committee was inaccurate, the "Hindustan Times" in a leading article this morning publishes the text of the Secretary's letter and says:

"It will be noticed that except for calling the report not only untrue but highly mischievous the letter does not say what portions of the report were incorrect, to enable us to insert a correction."

The paper adds: "Secondly Nawabzada Liaqat Ali Khan (Secretary) without waiting for an explanation or giving us an opportunity to say anything in the matter, proceeds to state that it has been decided not to allow your reporter to enter the premises in future.'

Under the circumstances, the writer of the letter could hardly expected either a correction or an acknowledgement."

HELP TO EVACUEES

Proposed Formation Of Central Organisation

CALCUTTA, April 1.

Mr. G. L. Mehta, President of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industries, sa Pandit Nehru to-day and discusse with him questions relating to Indian evacuees and particularly th formation of a Central Organisation to assist evacuees who wer still detained in Burma and als those who had left that country —A.P.

Alerts In Tokyo & Central Japan

Allied Air Force Definitely On Offensive

LONDON, April 19.

(From Our Correspondent and Reuter's Agency)

Tokyo had another air raid alert to-day, and a two-hour alert last night.

Vichy.—An Osaka despatch received in Vichy reports that alerts were sounded in Central Japan this afternoon (Sunday).

San Francisco.—The Tokyo radio has been silent for many hours, says our correspondent.

It is recorded in San Francisco that another programme of the Tokyo radio has been interrupted.

YELLOW ALERT IN SAN FRANCISCO

SAN FRANCISCO, April 19.

"Yellow alert" was signalled here at 01-22 Pacific war time and indicates the approach in the distance of United States planes.

The unusually long air raid alert ended at 04-32 Pacific war time. No reason for the alert was given.—Reuter.

PRIZES FOR FIRST BOMB-THROWERS

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW YORK, April 19.

It is estimated the flier who dropped the first bomb on Tokyo will be richer by 3,215 dollars, representing nation-wide prizes, which now await Government identification of the flier who dropped the bombs. He will also receive 1,000 dollars worth of War Savings Bonds from John Keeshin, Chicago Trucking magnate, whose firm has been assisting the Chinese Government in transportation problems chiefly connected with the Burma Road.

TOKYO RADIO PROGRAMME INTERRUPTED

Enemy bombers appeared over Tokyo for the first time since the outbreak of the current war of greater East Asia. The raid occurred several minutes past noon on Saturday. The invading planes failed to cause any damage to military establishments. The casualties are as yet not known.

ALLIED OFFENSIVE

BOMBAY, April 19.

Yesterday's raids over Japan proper, though not confirmed from Allied sources have roused great enthusiasm in China. According to a Chungking message, to-day's Chungking press is full of praises for the growing Allied air force now definitely on the offensive on the far-flung war front. The Chinese official organ, the "Daily Central News", interrupted the reported first attack on the Japanese capital as sufficient evidence of America's armed might, equal to the highest expectations of all democratic peoples of the world. The rapid progress, that has been, and is being, made in the vast American production programme, will be an inevitable blow on the morale of the Japanese people who are now being paid back in the same coin.—A.P.

U. S. Develops Long-Range Striking Power

NEW YORK: Describing the raid on the Japanese cities as a forecast of the things to come the "NEW YORK TIMES" says that it "carries its own proof that our long-range striking power in the Pacific is rapidly increasing". "It warrants the hope for believing that the day is not greatly distant when commanding the air and using not only seaplanes based on carriers but land planes based in Alaska, China and ultimately, we may hope much nearer, Siberia itself, we can carry an attack in force to the heart of the Japanese Empire" the paper adds.

MACARTHUR ASKED TO TAKE OFFENSIVE

CANBERRA, April 19.

From midnight of April 18th all combat sections of the Australian defence forces were assigned to General MacArthur as Commander-in-Chief of the Southwest Pacific Area, according to a statement issued by Mr. Curtin, the Federal Prime Minister.

In a letter to General MacArthur, Mr. Curtin emphasised his directive, and instructs him among other things to prepare to take the offensive.—Reuter.

CONSTITUTION OF S.-W. PACIFIC AREA

LONDON, April 19.

The United States Headquarters announced that the South-west Pacific area constituted by agreement between the Australian, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands and the United States Governments became effective at 14-00 G.M.T. April 18 with General MacArthur as Commander-in-Chief. The Allied Commander in the South-west Pacific Land Forces will be General Blamey, Air-General Brett and Naval Vice-Admiral Leary. United States forces in the Philippines will be under General Wainwright and the United States Army in Australia Service Commander will be Major-General J. F. Barnes.—Reuter.

Assignment To MacArthur

CANBERRA: The Prime Minister, Mr. Curtin, announced that the Commonwealth has assigned to the Command of General MacArthur all combat sections of the Australian defence forces from midnight yesterday (Saturday). All orders and instructions issued by General MacArthur as Commander-in-Chief of the Southwest Pacific area in conformity with his directive from President Roosevelt will be considered by Commanders of the Australian forces as emanating from the Commonwealth Government.—Reuter.

Curtin's Letter To MacArthur

CANBERRA, April 19.

Mr. Curtin in a letter to General MacArthur says: "Now that I have received advice from the Minister for External Affairs that your directive is approved by the President, I have asked Government's advisers to submit with the utmost expedition a statement of the Australian forces to be assigned to you and advice of the earliest date on which the new arrangement will become effective.

The date will be arranged in consultation with you."—I

MOMENTOUS OCCASION

Mr. Curtin continued:— "This is a momentous occasion for the peoples of the United Nations. You have received the charter of Supreme Commander not from your own Government alone, but from the Governments of the United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand and the Netherlands. You have come to Australia to lead a crusade, the result of which means everything to the future of world and mankind. I would assure you of every possible support that can be given by the Government and people of Australia, in making Australia secure as a base for operations, in assisting you to marshal the strength required to wrest the initiative that will bring about the total destruction of the common foe. We hope and pray that your military efforts may be crowned with great success."—Reuter.

MACARTHUR'S DY. C.-IN-C.

MELBOURNE: A United States spokesman declined, for security reasons, to define the geographical area of General MacArthur's New Command in Southwest Pacific. General MacArthur will probably announce the names of his Deputy Commander-in-Chief and personal staff on Monday.—Reuter.

NORWEGIAN PATRIOTS MUTINY

Kill Concentration Camp Guards And Escape To Mountains

MOSCOW, April 19.

Norwegian patriots in a concentration camp near Stamsunna, in Northern Norway, recently mutinied, disarmed and killed the guards at the camp, blew up the wireless station and escaped to the mountains, says a supplement to the Moscow Midday 'communique.'

TWO NEW YORK MEN ARRESTED FOR ALLEGED ESPIONAGE

NEW YORK, April 19.

Charged with attempting to deliver to the Italian Government "photographs, blueprints and other information" of Gibraltar's fortifications and defences, two men in New York have been arrested by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

The Bureau has identified the men as Rudolph Garvin Keller, (aged 25), second Steward, and Hermann Peter Stahlder, (38) greaser, both of whom were aboard the Swiss Freighter 'St. Cergue'. If convicted, they will face the possibility of the maximum penalties, namely 30 years imprisonment or death under the Espionage Act.

The charge against Keller was that of being an agent for a foreign Government without proper registration. Keller claims both British and Swiss citizenship. Stahlder, who claims Swiss citizenship was once imprisoned in a German concentration camp. Sixteen photographs showing Gibraltar fortifications, port facilities and warships at anchor, were found in the possession of Keller, who states that he took them from a porthole as their ship passed Gibraltar.

Another charge named a certain "John Doe", who is believed to be one of the three Italians, who are reported to have approached Keller in Genoa and induced him to give them information. In the Court Keller pleaded innocent to the charge of being a foreign agent but guilty to the charge of conspiring to transmit information. Stahlder pleaded innocent to the charge of conspiracy. Both men were granted bail in twenty-five thousand dollars. The case is down for hearing on May 4th.—Reuter.

MUNICIPAL ART THEATRE FOR CITY

Mayor Assures He Would Do His Best To Have It Accomplished

"Look at the vital art tradition and the art atmosphere built by Dr. Rabindranath Tagore and his family and how the very art atmosphere is so conspicuous by its absence in Bombay; so long as the so-called social order exploits the progress of art, it is impossible for our art to thrive," said Mr. Yusuf Meherally, the Mayor of Bombay in the course of his speech delivered on the occasion of the Reception held in his honour at Prof. Deodhar's school of Indian Music on Sunday evening when Mr. B. G. Kher presided.

Continuing Mr. Yusuf Meherally pointed out how true wisdom lay in recognising this intractable factor in life and how by his fervent patriotism and unflinching courage, Mr. Roosevelt in 1932 gathered together all the unemployed artists and fought the unprecedented Economic crisis. It was through a separate organisation of artists that he brought about a tremendous revival of art in the United States of America.

Dr. D. G. Vyas had levelled bitter charges against the Municipal Corporation for its indifference to the progress of music. Though it was an unfortunate charge, it was but too true. When the Municipal Corporation was organising so many medical relief associations, why the Corporation of a city like Bombay cannot enthuse itself by owning a Municipal art theatre?

He finally advised every member of respectable societies to take to art since the further development of civilization was in their hands. He also hoped that he would be able to do something to further the cause of establishing a Municipal Art Theatre or Hall. An artist, he said, was the designer as well as the producer and it was he who could breathe the air of complete freedom and see that Indian art attained its high water mark.

Mr. B. G. Kher in the course of his speech spoke appreciatively of the work done by Prof. Deodhar in the cause of Indian music.

He wished Prof. Deodhar every success and thanked Mr. Meherally for his touching and inspiring speech.

Dr. D. G. Vyas spoke at length on the necessity of having a Municipal Art Theatre or Hall for the city of Bombay and pointed out how the Municipal Corporation, so far never paid any heed to the uplift of Art and Music in Bombay city.

Prof. Deodhar pointed out that it was not financial stringency which stood in the way of the Corporation doing its duty, but it was want of knowledge of art among the authorities of the Corporation.

Mr. I. B. Patel thanked the Mayor of Bombay.

RUSSIAN WHEAT FOR IRAN

TEHERAN: Soviet army units are actively helping in the transport of wheat to Meshed and the northeast provinces of Iran with their own lorries, it is officially announced here. They have brought 500 tons of Russian wheat for the population of Meshed.—Reuter.

ANKARA TRIAL POSTPONED

MOSCOW, April 18.

The trial taking place at Ankara of Pavlov and Kornilov accused of complicity in an attempt on the life of von Papen, according to the Soviet News Agency, has been unexpectedly postponed till April, 29 for certain witnesses to arrive from Istanbul. —Reuter.

SMUTS' APPEAL TO ELECTORS

CAPETOWN, April 18.

With the closing of the Parliamentary Session in Capetown to-day General Smuts, the Union Prime Minister, has issued an appeal to electors to consider what the future of South Africa would be, should the war in the East and in the Indian Ocean go against the United Nations. This appeal is made in a message from the Prime Minister asking the electors to vote for Government in the forthcoming series of by-elections.

General Smuts declares: "Today in this danger which, nobody who is not utterly blind can deny, we should follow only one call—the call of South Africa to her sons and daughters to defend her and keep her safe for the future."—Reuter.

(Continued from Col. 7)

pared to co-operate with others in the defence of the country.

Mr. M. S. Bakshi and Mr. Mohidin Munshi also spoke.

The audience, who were getting restive at the lateness of the meeting had an amusing experience, when a person mounted the platform and began to make a speech. The organisers would not allow him to make use of the platform. Undaunted he got down, but immediately got an audience when he mounted a pile of gunny bags filled with sand, and indulged in a non-stop lecture for an hour and a half. He spared none and spoke of everything under the sun.

GOLDEN JUBILEE OF AMBEDKAR

The Golden Jubilee of the birthday of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar was celebrated by the city "Harijans" on Sunday.

At noon a big procession started from Naigaum Maidan which, after passing through many localities terminated at Chowpatty where a meeting was held, under the Presidentship of the Hon. Mr. M. R. Jayakar.

Among those who eulogised the services of Dr. Ambedkar were the Sheriff of Bombay, Mr. M. R. A Baig, Mr. N. M. Joshi, Mr. Bhaskar Rao Jadhav, Mr. Shantaram Mane, Mr. D. G. Jadhav and others.

Paying tributes to Dr. Ambedkar's services Mr. N. M. Joshi said that it was the good fortune of the Harijans that they had got a leader like Dr. Ambedkar. He had united the Harijan community.

Mr. Bhaskar Rao Jadhav advised the Depressed Class people to wake for their uplift. The speaker said when all sections of the public opinion in this country were united in their claim to stand for the emancipation of the Depressed Class then why, he asked, should they be opposed to the very leader of the Harijans, whose one object of life was the freedom of his own people?

Mr. M. R. A. Baig also paid high tributes to the services of Dr. Ambedkar.

Dr. Jayakar, in the course of his speech, referred to the Round Table Conference at London and recounted Dr. Ambedkar's fight for the course of the Depressed Classes. He paid tribute to the services of Dr. Ambedkar rendered to the Harijan community.

Messages wishing success to the celebration move and for the long life of Dr. Ambedkar were received from all sections of Indian leaders.

No Fear Of Food Famine In City

Price Controller's Assurance: Effigies Of Hitler And Tojo Burnt At Chowpati

"Hitler" and "General Tojo" were burnt to ashes at Chowpatty on Sunday night to the accompaniment of vociferous cries of "Inquilab Zindabad" from a huge congregation that had assembled at the sea face to commemorate the Self-Defence Day. A strong breeze helped to fan the flames and two life-like, life-size effigies of the German dictator and the Japanese war lord, placed side by side, went up in flames, relieving the pitch darkness alround. As the flames shot up, cries of "down with Nazism and Fascism" rent the air.

This formed one of the many items of an impressive programme in connection with the Self-Defence Day organised under the auspices of the Labour Committee of the Citizens' Defence Committee. A mammoth procession, which started from Kamgar Maidan at about 3-30 p.m. after wending its way via Chinchpokli Bridge, Byculla, Jacob's Circle, Nagpada, Duncan Road and Round Temple reached Chowpatty at about 7-30, two hours after the scheduled time and hence the meeting was late by two hours.

The heartening assurance given to the audience by Mr. K. L. Punjabi, Price Controller in Bombay that the Government had 15 lakhs maunds of rice in the city and in case of emergency, nearly 250 grain shops would be opened in the city enthused the audience. The city, he assured those present, need be afraid of food shortage.

Mr. M. R. A. Baig, Sheriff of Bombay, who presided, impressed on the audience their responsibility in safeguarding their homes He asked those present to have confidence and not to get panicky.

TWO-FOLD WAYS FOR PROTECTION

In an eloquent appeal Mr. N. M. Joshi, M.L.A., stressed the desirability and necessity of sticking to their respective avocations. Protection, in critical times, ahead, he said was two-fold, namely, military and civic. The Government, he said, had taken the responsibility of the military protection but that alone, he thought, was not enough. Citizens, he asserted, should be armed and it was imperative on the part of the Government to arm the people now. He then enumerated the measures adopted for the civic protection and appealed to those present to contribute their best.

Mr. K. L. Punjabi, Controller of Prices, stated that there was no necessity for any panic regarding shortage of grains in the city. The Government had 15 lakhs maunds of rice under their control and if necessity arose, they would open nearly 250 grain shops in the city. The Government were also keeping a strict control over import and export of foodstuff. There was no fear of any shortage of food. This assurance from the Price Controller was greeted with cheers.

Mr. Lalji-Pendse observed that it was the Red Flag Union, who first impressed on the authorities the necessity of having defence services such as the A.R.P. under the control of the people. It was absolutely necessary, according to him, that the citizens should be armed.

Major Bamji, Secretary of the Parsi Textile Union stated that the Parsis were ready and pre-

(Continued in col. 4)

Blenheims Bomb Enemy In Burma And Port Blair

Chinese Forces Join British On Irrawaddy Front: Fierce Fighting Round Pinchaung

NEW DELHI, April 19.

The following communique has been issued by Air Headquarters, India:

During the last three days our aircraft have carried out reconnaissance over southern Burma in support of Ground troops on the Irrawaddy front.

On the 17th instant, Blenheim aircraft bombed and machine-gunned enemy troops and motor transport at Sinpaugwe and Saingya.

FORT BLAIR BOMBED

Yesterday a successful attack was made on a number of four-engined flying boats at Port Blair. Two were left on fire and are claimed as destroyed and three severely damaged. One of our aircraft is missing.

ALLIES CLEAR JAP ROAD BLOCKS

On the Irrawaddy front our armoured forces successfully cleared the road-block, which was reported yesterday. Fierce fighting is continuing in the area of the Pinchaung. Burmese troops fought with particular gallantry. Chinese forces are now operating without troops on the Irrawaddy front.

Enemy air attacks were heavy over the forward areas yesterday. Magwe was attacked by the R.A.F. bombers. Chinese Expeditionary Force and the Chinese Guerilla Forces raided Tonggyi, five miles south-west of Swa, on April 15, killing 200 Japanese, according to a report just received from Chinese field headquarters.

There was nothing to report from the southern front.

Practice "Alert" In Chittagong

CHITTAGONG, April 19.

Chittagong had a practice air raid alert at noon to-day.

With the sirens sounding from the different A. R. P. posts in the town, movement in streets and roads was suspended, pedestrians taking cover in slit trenches and shelters. The town returned to normal when the "all clear" was sounded.—A.P.

JAPS' DRIVE IN N. BURMA

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, April 18.

The situation in Burma appears to be approaching a critical stage, as the Japs drive northwards threatening to isolate the British troops holding Taungwingyi and simultaneously cutting the main British and Chinese forces.

It is estimated that first the Japs under-rated the Allied strength in Burma but now are using a total force of five Divisions and overwhelming air strength.

A military commentator says, "The front now runs from north-west to south-east. The King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry must have put up a marvellous fight since it held for several days while the rest of the forces was retiring north of Magwe."

CUT THIS OUT & KEEP IT

Guard against GLASS —like flying DAGGERS

IN an attack by high explosive bombs or shells, the worst risk of all is to remain in the open. Once you are under cover you are more likely to be killed or terribly hurt by shattered glass than by any other cause. The blast (sudden wave of air-pressure) from a hit by a high explosive missile can make windows half-a-mile away into deadly weapons. When you hear the Warning Siren (the wailing, up-and-down note) your first action must be to take shelter; your second to get clear of glass. But you can't wait till a raid comes to secure all glass.

MAKE ALL WINDOWS HARMLESS *NOW*

Bombay buildings are filled with glass, and any room occupied during a raid may be like a slaughter-house unless the windows are protected. No matter how deep into a building you go, the blast will reach the glass and shatter it. At the very least all the glass in your Refuge Room must be made proof against flying in jagged splinters; better do as much as you can of the other glass where you live and work, too. Glass is most likely to fly at right-angles to its frame.

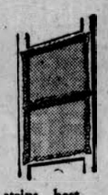
HOW TO TREAT ALL GLASS

Every window-pane must be reinforced by sticking something unbreakable to it, so that when the glass breaks, it will not fly. Use stouter stuff if you can do without light through the glass — the best choice is given first:

CARDBOARD — COTTON CLOTH — STRONG PAPER *stuck with glue, gum, paste or size.*

CELLOPHANE OR OTHER TRANSPARENT WRAPPING *stuck with special cements—ask suppliers.*

It is best to stick these materials all over each pane and the framework, on the inside; but if you must be able to see through the glass, you will get some protection by sticking strips at right-angles to each other and not more than 6" apart, on both sides of the glass. If you must use strips, best materials are:

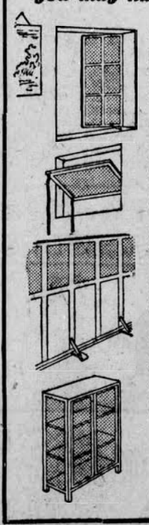


SURGICAL PLASTER OR INSULATING TAPE *stuck with a hot pressing-iron.*

Best of all is to board-up all your windows inside, or to make a frame of small mesh wire-netting to catch the glass as it flies. One of these methods must be used for heavy plate glass, as in SHOP-WINDOWS.

If you can do without glass, better remove it altogether.

Don't overlook ANY glass near which you may have to be during a Raid.



WINDOWS: Though you will naturally open your outside windows, so that the glass will fly outside, powerful blast might lift the catch. Therefore it is safer to proof the glass.

VENTILATORS: The top-sections of windows, sky-lights and high ventilators worked by cords are no less dangerous when opened. These must all be made proof against flying in fragments.

PARTITIONS: No kind of glass, thick or thin, clear or frosted, is safe. Glass doors or panels in partitions at right angles to outside walls are just as dangerous as those facing windows and must be proofed.

FURNITURE: With the exception of mirrors and pictures, and other cases where the glass is fully backed, all glass doors to cupboards, book-cases etc. will be safer for you and their contents if fully protected.

Windows which have stout wooden shutters inside the glass, that can be securely closed in a raid, need no further protection.

IF IN DIFFICULTY— ASK YOUR WARDEN

A.R.P. WARDEN'S POST

He's to be found at the nearest Warden Post between 6.0 & 9.0 p.m. any evening.

Published for the information of the citizens of Bombay by the Government of Bombay.

CUT THIS OUT & KEEP IT

CABINET AT CENTRE

Only Minor Constitutional Changes Necessary

NEW DELHI, Thursday.

It was stated by Sir Stafford Cripps in his last letter to the Congress President that "without constitutional changes of a most complicated character and on a very large scale" it was not possible to have Cabinet Government with full power as asked for by the Congress. He also described it as "a complete change in the constitution" which is "impracticable in the circumstances of to-day".

In this connection, an interesting note has been prepared to show how, even under the existing Ninth Schedule of the Government of India Act measures can be taken, either by the adoption of suitable conventions or by minor amendments of the Act, to convert the present Executive Council into a National Government. It may be remembered that in his letter to Sir Stafford Cripps, Maulana A. K. Azad said that the Congress "did not ask for any legal changes".

According to this note, if Section 36(2) to (5) which deals with the qualification of certain members of the Executive Council (three to have at least ten years service under the Crown in India) is omitted, it will leave a free hand to the leaders in the choice of their colleagues. Section 37 does not lay down that the Commander-in-Chief shall be a Member of the Governor-General's Executive Council. In fact, the section as worded contemplates the possibility of his not being a Member. Therefore, there is nothing in this section (or indeed anywhere else in the Act) to prevent the appointment of an Indian Defence Member. If the Commander-in-Chief is also to be a Member of the Executive Council, he could be designated the War Member in control of the war activities of the armed forces in India Section 38 provides for a Vice-President to the Executive Council. This can be converted into a position similar to that of a Provincial Premier.

Under Section 40(2), the existing rules of business for the Executive Council are made by the Governor-General alone. They can be revised by the Governor-General after consideration in his new Council. Alternatively, for "Governor-General" "Governor-General in Council" can also be substituted.

Section 42 appears to make it compulsory for the Governor-General to attend meetings of the Council unless obliged to absent himself from any meeting by indisposition or any other cause. In order to promote the growth of a convention by which the Governor-General will leave his Council to come to its own decisions, only a small amendment of the section is needed.

CENTRAL LEGISLATURE

Section 63 (A) lays down that the Council of State shall consist of not more than 60 members nominated or elected in accordance with the rules made under this Act, of whom 'not more' than 20 shall be official members. It does not say that at least 20 shall be official members. There is, therefore, nothing to prevent the disappearance of the official bloc, apart from Members of the Executive Council and such Parliamentary Secretaries as may be appointed.

Section 63 (B) gives the composition of the Legislative Assembly. But rules made under the Act may increase the number of Members and vary the proportion which the classes of members bear one to another; the only two conditions being that at least 5/7 shall be elected members, and at least 1/3 of the other members shall be non-official members. These rules can be made by the Executive Council with the sanction of the Secretary of State. The question is whether the official element from the Assembly may not be removed entirely (apart from Members of the Executive Council and Parliamentary Secretaries); or, in the alternative, the Provincial Assemblies under the new constitution may not be empowered to elect (a) either the number of members provided for each Province for the Federal Legislative Assembly; or (b) 1/10 of its own number. The strength of the Central Legislative Assembly will then be either 250 according to (a), or 180 according to (b).

Under Section 64, rules may be made for terminating the term of office of nominated members of the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly. If the decision be not to alter the mode of election to the Central Assembly, a rule can easily be made empowering the Governor-General to terminate at discretion the term of office of all nominated members. Thereafter, the term of office of the existing nominated members can be terminated by an order under the new rule, so that the new Executive Council may nominate new members, who will represent important elements which are now without representation in the existing Legislature.

Section 67 (A) regarding the Indian Budget lays down that proposals for the appropriation of revenue relating to certain heads of expenditure are not liable to the vote of the Legislative Assembly, nor open to discussion by either Chamber unless the Governor-General otherwise directs. A convention can be established so that the Governor-General places no such restrictions upon the powers of the two Houses of the Legislature.

The Governor-General has at present in his personal charge the following Departments: (1) Reforms, (2) Defence Co-ordination, (3) Eastern Group Council, (4) External Affairs, (5) Control over Provinces, administered under S. 93. Defence Co-ordination and India's representation on the Eastern Group Council have already been assigned, under Sir Stafford Cripps' formula, to the Indian Defence Member. Reforms and External Affairs can also be transferred completely to Members of the Executive Council, since they are the business of the Government of India. In exercising control over Provinces administered under Section 93 and any other matter which falls within the discretion of the Governor-General, a convention can be established that the Governor-General will consult the Executive Council before coming to any decisions. If an Indian Political Adviser be appointed (as some major States want), he can be allowed to be present at meetings of the Executive Council when such points are considered. —"Hindustan Times."

ENEMY ACTION & YOU

NO AMBIGUITY

NO DOUBT

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Songs Of U. S. S. R.

On Sunday afternoon, Bombay station of the All-India Radio gave listeners a unique opportunity of hearing rare musical records of Soviet Central Asia—Tajibistan, Uzbikastan, etc. Though this music is very similar to the India Music, one had never any opportunity so far to acquaint oneself with the Central Asian music.

The harvest songs of the collective formers, folk-dances and the Red Army songs of Central Asia formed the part of the radio programme. The music reminded one the central unity and common basis of different civilizations and cultures of different countries howsoever for they lie.

TAMIL NAD SELLS RS. 90,040 KHADI.

MADRAS, April 18.

Khadi worth Rs 90,040 was sold by various branches and certified depots of the All-India Spinners' Association Tamil Nad, during the national week this year, as against Rs. 45,470 during the previous year's National Week, says a Tirupur message.—A. P.

GOVERNOR'S PLEDGE TO BOMBAY CITIZENS

(Continued from page 1)

children, who have remained on may leave.

If that should ever arise most people would have places to which they could go, but there would, no doubt, be some who could not easily find places to go to, and, for them, Government, in consultation with representatives of those who may need such help, will prepare evacuation schemes.

MEASURES FOR DEFENCE OF BOMBAY

That would be a precaution which we should take for women and children if danger approaches nearer; but those who have work to do will not, I believe, think it would be the right thing to do to quit their posts at the mere approach of risk, and I believe that the great majority will not do so. But they will reasonably ask: What is being done to protect us? On this, I must be careful what I say, in case an enemy shorthand-writer is listening-in to me. I can only say this: That I know that measures for the active defence of Bombay are being increased. I will not go into details, but many of you have, no doubt, verified the accuracy of that remark with your own eyes.

I will not, on this occasion, go over all the A.R.P. preparations. Many of you know that they, too, are going ahead on an increasing scale.

LAW AND ORDER

Then, you, who are determined to stay, will want to know what Government can do about maintaining law and order. The police force, both in the City and in the Districts, has been considerably increased since the beginning of the war, and that increase is continuing. Government has no intention of allowing bad characters to take advantage either of the black-out or of any emergency conditions which might arise. We have powers of a sweeping character. I have already begun to use them against some bad characters, and I shall not hesitate to use them more heavily, if necessary.

NO FOOD SHORTAGE

Then you will want to know if the food supply can be guaranteed. At present, no one need be afraid of running short of food in Bombay. Government, with the assistance of merchants, is making every effort to maintain stocks, and though we cannot guarantee that people will always be able to get, in Bombay or elsewhere, the same grain to which they have been accustomed, there will be no food shortage. Moreover, if, in an emergency, there should appear any danger of the normal arrangements for the supply and distribution of the necessities of life breaking down, Government will step in and take charge of those arrangements, and has plans ready for doing so.

Those are a few points about which Government is making preparation. They may never have to be used, but I wanted you to know that Government was thinking of the future, as well as the present.

NO RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

There is one other matter on which I want to say something. There has been a lot of talk, not always well-intentioned talk, suggesting that Europeans would be the first to go if anything happened. That is a very strange suggestion to make about a people who stood alone and unflinching against the greatest military menace in history. I suppose it has been made because of what is believed to have happened in Singapore and other places. I don't know what happened there, and it would be wiser not to pass judgment until the full facts are known. But, if I don't know what happened elsewhere,

I do know what will happen in Bombay if ever the occasion arises. In Bombay, Europeans and Indians have lived and worked, side by side, in good times, and bad, for many years. I believe I speak for every European in Bombay when I say that that tradition will continue, whatever the future may hold. We shall stand together, and pull together, if ever danger comes to this City.

I have spoken to you, in these last few minutes, about plans for meeting possible future developments, for, as I say, in these days it is necessary to look ahead, even though we may feel, with good reason, that danger is remote. But I will remind you, again, of what I said at the beginning of this talk. At the present time, in Bombay, we are not in great danger. We can go about our work without panic, and although I cannot stop all the extraordinary rumours with which so many people are pleased to torment themselves, I recommend you to laugh at them.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY

Results Of Examination For Degree Of B. T. Held In March Last

The following candidates have passed the examination:—

PASS WITH DISTINCTION:—No. 47.

PASS:—Nos. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 102 103 104 105 106 107 108 109 110 111 112 113 114 115 116 118 119 120 121 122 124 125 126 127 128 129 130 131 132 133 135 136 137 138 139 140 141 142 143 144 145 146 147 148 149 150 152 153 154 155 156 157 158 159 160 161 162 163 164 165 166 167 168 169 170 171 172 173 174 175 176 177 178 179 180 181 182 183 184 185 186 187 188 189 190 191 192 193 194 195 196 197 198 199 200 201 202 203 204 205 206 207 208 209 210 211 212 213 214 215 216 218 219 223 224 225 227 228 229 230 231 232 233 234 235 236 237 238 239 240 241 242 243 244 245 246 247 248 249 250 251 252 253 254 255 256 257 258 260 261 262 263 264 266 266 267 268 269 270 271 272 273 274 275 276 277 278 279 280 281 282 283 284 285 286 287 288 289 290 291 293 294 295 296 297 298 299 300 301 302 303 304 305 306 308 309 310 311 312 313 314 315 316 317 318 319 320 323 324 325 326 327 328 329 330 331 332 334 335 336 337 338 339 340 341 343 345 346 347 348 349 351 352 353 354 355 356 357 358 360 361 362 363 364 365 366 367 368 369 370 371 372 373 374 375 376 378 379 380 381 383 384 385 386 387 388 390 391 392 393 394 395 396 397 398 399 400 401 402 403 405 406 407 408 409 411 412 413 414 415 416 417 418 419 420 421 422 423 424 425 426 427 428 429 430 431 432 434 437 438 439 440 441 442 443 444 445 446 447 448 449 450 451 452 453 454 455 456 457 458 459 460 461 462 463 464 465 466 467 468 469 470 471 472 473 474 475 476 477 478 479 480 481 482 483 484 485 486 487 488 489 490 491 492 493 494 495 496 497 498 499 500 501 502 503 504 505 506 507 508 509 510 511 512 513 514 515 516 517 518 519 520 521 522 525.

PASS IN PART I ONLY:—Nos. 38 86 100 217 220 221 222 321 322 342 344 350 359 377 389 404.

PASS IN PART II ONLY:—Nos. 77 117 123 134 151 226 292 307.

British Ministry Buys Up All Ceylon Copra

COLOMBO, April 19.

The entire production of copra and cocoanut oil in Ceylon will be purchased by the Government for the British Ministry of War Supply. The prices proposed are £19 5s. per ton of copra and £27 per ton of cocoanut oil (naked). —A.P.

C. P. GOVT. SUSPENSION OF "KHARIF KIST"

NAGPUR, April 19.

In view of the scarcity conditions obtaining in different parts of the province, the C. P. and Berar Government have granted suspensions of Kharif kist for the season 1941-42 amounting to Rs 12-25 lakhs and also sanctioned the re-suspension of land revenue amounting to Rs. 3.91 lakhs. Remissions aggregating to Rs. 2.54 have in addition been granted.—United Press.

TIBBIA COLLEGE, BOMBAY.—The President, Board of Indian System of Medicine, Dr. R. H. Bhadkamker, M. A. M. D. paid a visit to the Tibbia College, Bombay, on the occasion of the annual examination held at the College, in order to inspect the arrangements of the Examinations and gave his opinion as under:—"I was glad to visit the Institution with Hakim Rashid Ahmed Sahib (General Secretary). The Examinations were going on. The arrangements of seating were excellent. The conduct of examination was satisfactory. The Institution has moved now to a definitely better place, and with an Indoor equipment of 12 beds will carry on Institution in a better atmosphere. The Institution needs an urgent help of funds, as this is the only institution of its kind in the Presidency, I hope, it will be developed on proper lines with good support from public and the Government. The activity and energy of the governing staff is praiseworthy."

KHADI BHANDARS CLOSING

On account of abnormal conditions in the City and also on account of paucity of stocks, it has been found impossible to continue all the Branches of the A. I. S. A. Khadi Bhandar. It has therefore been decided to close down the following Branches from to-day (Monday.)— A. I. S. A. Khadi Bhandar Branch No. 1, Azad Bhuwan, Musjid Bunder Road, Mandvi, A. I. S. A. Khadi Bhandar, Branch No. 2, Churca Gate Street, Street Fort. A. I. S. A. Khadi Bhandar Branch No. 3, Bhandarkar, Road, Matunga (G. I. P.).

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BOMBAY CALCUTTA

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MORE MILES

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★ Switch off the engine when your car is stationary.

★ Keep your tyres at the pressure the manufacturers recommend. Get your garage to check for slow punctures

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The Wonder Tablet

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Take It—And Stop Limping!

EVERY sufferer should test this wonderful new Biomedical Remedy which brings quick relief from pain and weariness and creates within the system a new health force; overcoming sluggish, unhealthy conditions, increasing vitality and arousing to full activity the inherent healing powers of the body. No ailment resulting from poor or sluggish circulation of the blood can resist the curative action of 'Elasto.' Bad blood and anaemic conditions are quickly overcome, the heart becomes steady, the arteries supple, skin troubles clear up, leg wounds *heal naturally and the cure is lasting*, piles vanish and rheumatism, in all its forms, is literally swept out of the system. This is not magic, *although the relief does seem magical*; it is the natural result of revitalised blood and improved circulation, brought about by 'Elasto'—*the tiny tablet with wonderful healing powers*

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"*No sign of varicose veins now.*"
"*All signs of phlebitis gone.*"
"*Completely healed my varicose ulcers.*"
"*Now free from piles.*"
"*Cured my rheumatism and neuritis.*"
"*After being indoors for 18 months I can now walk quite well. My heart is stronger and all the pain has left my legs.*"
"*Heart is quite sound again now.*"
"*The swelling from ankles to thighs has entirely gone and I can do a full day's work, keeping on my legs all day.*"
"'Elasto' *has quite cured my eczema.*"
"*My doctor marvelled at my quick recovery from phlebitis, etc.*"

'ELASTO' re-establishes normal, healthy circulation, *without which there can be no true healing.* NINE TIMES OUT OF TEN THE REAL TROUBLE IS BAD CIRCULATION.

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SIX MONTHS AGO
IT'S A BANK, MUTT! WE CAN DROP OUR CHANGE IN IT AND SAVE FOR CHRISTMAS!
SAY, THAT'S A SWELL IDEA, M'LOVE! AND WELL NEVER MISS IT!
I'LL START IT RIGHT NOW WITH A QUARTER!
GREAT! I'VE GOT THIRTY-FIVE CENTS IN CHANGE!
THREE WEEKS LATER
POKER GAME? SURE, JOE! I'LL BE THERE!
EMPTY?
'LO, MUTT! LIKE IT?
BARNUM WAS RIGHT!

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, April 18

May	19.51
July	19.65
October	19.81
Middling Spot	21.13

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

May	19.51
July	19.67
October	20.01
Middling Spot	20.07

LONDON EXCHANGES
T. T. London on:—

New York, sellers	4.02-1/2
New York, buyers	4.03-1/2
Madrid, official	40.5
Madrid voluntary rate	46.55
Montreal, sellers	4.43
Montreal, buyers	4.47
Zurich, sellers	17.3
Zurich, buyers	17.4
Stockholm, sellers	15.85
Stockholm, buyers	16.95

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IT TASTES NICER WON'T FORM A HABIT AND COSTS SO LITTLE

CASTOPHENE LAXATIVE

KRIPALANI ON GUERILLA WARFARE

Not Sanguine About Its Effectiveness In India Now

POONA, April 18.

"It is up to us to unite and organise ourselves for self-protection, for self-reliance and for self-preservation. We shall die, we shall give our lives to resolve the present difficult situation but during the process we shall struggle to alleviate human suffering. We shall stick to non-violence for though we might not have found out what non-violence would do, we certainly know what violence is capable of doing", said Acharya J. B. Kripalani addressing a public meeting this evening at the Congress House.

Proceeding Acharya Kripalani said "We only say whoever enters our house is a thief, is our enemy and we will not let him remain. Japan if she comes to India, and settles in India will be our enemy. We want to destroy the Imperialism of Japan or of Germany or for that matter any other Imperialism.

As for the suggestion from some quarters about the recourse to guerilla warfare to meet the aggressors, he said he was not sanguine about the effectiveness of that method at the present time.

Concluding Acharya Kripalani said that they thought the Congress solved the most difficult political problems confronting them, but when it came to chalking out a dynamic programme they had always to seek the help and advice of Mahatma Gandhi. He appealed to the people to always follow the lead of Mahatma Gandhi.—A. P.

"Tendulkar Released"

Mr. D. G. Tendulkar writes:—

"I was glad to read that the Director of Information is now taking keen interest in the news about the health of the detenus. I am sorry to say that my weight was not 136 lbs. on my admission to the Nasik Jail as stated in the communique but it was 140 lbs. But I want to add here that in the circumstances I was arrested I was not in my normal health but a sick man who had just undergone surgical treatment for a month and half. My normal weight is 144 lbs. The last time I was weighed in jail, i.e., on March 28, 1942, my weight was 122 lbs. I was released on 1st of April, but I was not weighed on that day which is always done at the time of release. The weight of 136 lbs., which the communique mentions as my weight, was when I was readmitted to Nasik Jail after my second operation. When I weighed myself on 2nd April, my weight was 118 lbs. I am not giving these details from my memory but from the weight chart I kept with me. Therefore I can say that I have lost more than 22 lbs.

The generous ration of 8 ounces of milk which the communique mentions, started only one month before my release and that too after several complaints to the Session Judge of Nasik, who was our jail visitor.

As regards the strenuous exercise the communique mentions, I have always been active. I do wish trim health but not at the cost of energy. Therefore, the loss of weight in the jail was not due to over-exercise but non-nutritious and insufficient food.

I do maintain that the detenus are having hard time in jail as regards food and lock-up.

Let the Government make honest enquiry from the detenus and they will realise that the report in "The Chronicle" as regards the health of the detenus was correct. Let not the Government put too much reliance on the reports submitted by the jail authorities.

NO COWARDICE IN ORDERLY WITHDRAWAL

Gandhiji Advises Evacuation From Cities Within Danger Zone

AHMEDABAD, April 19.

We are living in hard times such as we have never experienced before; I am quite sure of my ground. People who are not wanted should evacuate from cities which are within the danger zone", writes Mahatma Gandhi in to-day's "Harijan" in reply to a question. "You say people in the cities should evacuate under certain circumstances. Panditji and Rajaji say, they should not on any account. What are we to do?"

In reply Mahatma Gandhi states, "I appreciate your difficulty. I can only advise you to use your judgment and choose that advice which appeals to your reason. We are living in hard times such as we have never experienced before. I am quite sure of my ground. People who are not wanted should evacuate from cities which are within the danger zone. There is no cowardice in orderly withdrawal. Women and children and aged people and all those who are not wanted should evacuate so as to enable the defenders to regulate defence of cities under their control. The evacuees will show real courage. If they will settle down in villages and tackle problems that face villagers. Differences of opinion between leaders ought not to worry people. Honest differences are often a healthy sign of progress. And the diffferences you refer to are honest.—A. P.

DEMAND RELEASE OF DETENUS

Kisan Leader's Plea To Observe "May Day" In Befitting Manner

PATNA, (By Mail).

Swami Sahajanand Saraswati, President A. I. Kisan Sabha, has issued the following appeal:—

An historic occasion for the historic May Day has arrived this year and we the down-trodden of India, who in fact constitute this great nation, must rise equal to the occasion. All these long years we have declared times without number from the top of our voice—we of the A. I. Kisan Sabha, the A.I.T.U.C. and the great Indian National Congress—that internationalism is the breath of the very nostrils of our freedom's fight and we stand unreservedly for the solidarity of the oppressed and the chained humanity all the world over.

Although in the west the valiant Red Armies and the indomitable Soviet people are fighting and meeting successfully the Nazi Hordes with a grim resolve, in the east the Japanese are proceeding determinedly, albeit slowly. If we do not resolve with one voice and will to resist right now this formidable Japanese menace we shall belie ourselves. Therefore let the May Day be the day of our united national resolution and will to finish this menace.

No doubt, owing to the continued absence of our hundreds of the valiant Anti-Fascist fighters having been kept behind the prison bars and the stone walls of the detention camps our fight against Fascism is being terribly handicapped. It is therefore upto us to demonstrate on that day the country's determination to see them in our midst forthwith. This must be our united demand that day.

Moreover, we must pledge every possible help, moral and material to the Soviet Union and China on behalf of the Indian people and must provide some intelligible and concrete proof for the same on the May Day itself. I am sanguine, the Kisan Sabhas, our workers and the Kisans in general will not lag behind in this sacred and grand cause and see to it that every nook and corner of this great land resounds with these voices, on the May Day.

FOUR PERSONS DROWNED

TANGAIL, April 17.

Four persons were drowned as a result of a boat sinking during a storm which raged over Tangail on Wednesday. A number of houses have been damaged and many trees uprooted.—A. P.

PUNJAB AND FRONTIER DO IT WELL

LAHORE, April 19.

The exercise showed that the people of the Punjab and the Northwest Frontier Province are willing and indeed eager to learn what they should do in the event of enemy aggressions, says a review by the northern command of the internal defence exercise held in the Punjab during the first fortnight of April.

The results have on the whole been very satisfactory and the improvement shown in taking cover on the sirens sounding the alarm is matter for congratulation.

The review explains that the lighting restrictions were in many cases not fully understood and that in order to clarify certain details a fresh draft of the instructions is now under consideration and will be issued in the very near future.

It is announced tha the monthly lighting restrictions exercise will not be held in May.—A.P.

Reform In Bansda State

BANSDA, (By Mail.).

H. H. Shri Maharawalji Saheb made a memorable declaration announcing the establishment in the State of an Assembly to be known as the Raj Hitawardhak Sabha, with a view to associate under a liberal franchise all the subjects including the Harijans with the administration of the State.

The pronouncement was greeted by people's representatives.

VEHICLES AT NIGHT MUST HAVE WHITE-PAINTED SPOKES

LUCKNOW, April 19.

Under the Defence of India Rules the Governor has directed that no tongas, Ekkas, carriages and other horse-drawn vehicles, bullock-carts and Thelas shall be on the road throughout the Province from 1st May, 1942, after 6 p.m., if their shafts, spokes and certain other parts are not painted white as directed.—A.P.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, April 19.

The following are the maximum and minimum temperature upto eight a.m on April 19.

Calcutta 103 81, Cuttack 106 79, Ranchi 97 72, Patna 101 73, Lucknow 99 70 Delhi 94 67, Lahore 89 60 Srinagar 65 42, Peshawar 87 59, Karachi 85 75, Nagpur 109 82, Kodaikanal 71 56, Bombay 92 88, Poona 105 75, Hyderabad (Dn) 105 82, Bangalore 97 73 Madras 92 78, Shillong 78 62, Darjeeling 65 52, Mussoorie 65 47, Simla 62 47 Pachmarhi 95 68, Mahableshwar 92 68, Ootacamund 76 55.—A. P.

JAWAHARLAL VISITS EVACUEE CAMPS

CALCUTTA, April 19.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, who arrived here yesterday 'en route' to Manipur (Assam), visited this morning the various camps improvised in the city for the people evacuating from Burma and personally enquired about their condition. Representatives of the organisations carrying on relief work for evacuees accompanied Pandit Nehru, took him round the camps and explained to him the kind of help they rendered to these people. Pandit Nehru also discussed with them matters relating to the present position of evacuees.—A. P.

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Monday, April 20, 1942

Regd. No. B 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

Regd. No. B 1065

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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Gandhiji's Flash Light On 'Moloch' Of Imperialism

SEARCHING ANALYSIS OF CRIPPS' PROPOSALS

EVEN "CONTEMPLATED PAKISTAN" IS NOT OF MUSLIM LEAGUE'S CONCEPTION!

AHMEDABAD, April 19.

"It is a thousand pities that the British Government should have sent a proposal for dissolving the political deadlock, which on the face of it, was too ridiculous to find acceptance anywhere. And it was a misfortune that the bearer should have been Sir Stafford Cripps, acclaimed as a radical among radicals and a friend of India," writes Mahatma Gandhi in to-day's "Harijan" under the caption: "That ill-fated proposal."

Mahatma Gandhi states: "I have no doubt about his "Sir Stafford's Goodwill. He believed that no one could have brought anything better for India. But he should have known that at least the Congress would not look at Dominion Status even though it carried the right of secession the very moment it was taken. He knew too that the proposal contemplated the splitting up of India into three parts each having different ideas of governance. It contemplated Pakistan, and yet not the Pakistan of the Muslim League's conception, and last of all, it gave no real control over Defence to responsible Ministers.

The fact is that Sir Stafford Cripps, having become part of the imperial machinery, unconsciously partook of its quality. Such is its strength. It is the almost invariable experience in India that those Indians who are drawn into it, lose their originality and become like their companions in the service and often outdo the latter in their loyalty to the 'Moloch' of Imperialism.

Had Sir Stafford remained detached, he would have conferred with his radical friends in India and secured their approbation before undertaking his very difficult mission. If it be said in answer that he could not very well do so, that is exactly what I mean when I say that, having become part of the machinery, he was bound to fall under its spell and could not do the obvious thing.

COMMUNAL UNITY

But it is no use brooding over the past of British mistakes. It is more profitable to look within. The British will take care of themselves if we will take care of ourselves. Our mistakes or rather defects are many. Why blame the British for our own limitations? Attainment of independence is an impossibility till we have solved the communal tangle. We may not blind ourselves to the naked fact. How to tackle the problem is another question. We will never tackle it so long as either or both parties think that independence will or can come without any solution of the tangle.

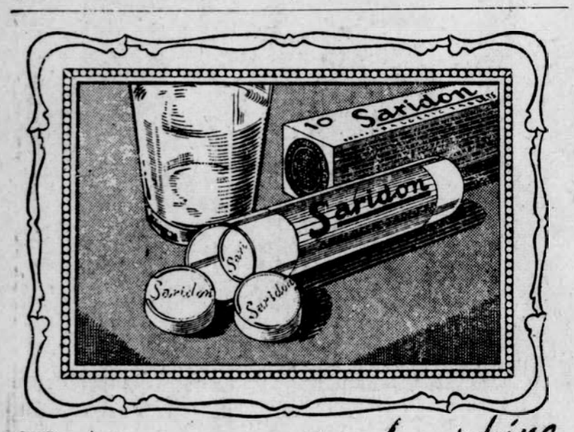
There are two ways of solving what has almost become insoluble. The one is the royal way of Non-violence, and the other of violence. In the first way, the formal consent or co-operation of the other party is unnecessary. If there is a dispute between two boys over the ownership of an apple, the Non-violent way is to leave the apple for the other party to take, the latter well-knowing that it would mean non-co-operation on the surrendering party's part. The second way is the usual way of violence.

There the parties fight, with each other till one is for the time being worsted. All interested in freedom have to make the choice. I suppose the choice has already been made by the chief actors. But the rank and file do not know their own minds. It is necessary for them, if they can, to think independently and take to non-violent action in terms of unity.

It consists in Hindus and Muslims on the wayside fraternising with one another, if they believe that joint life is a perfect possibility, nay a necessity, whether those who believe in the two-nation theory and communal partition of India can live as friends co-operating with one another I do not know.

SUICIDAL WAY

If the vast majority of Muslims regard themselves as a separate nation having nothing in common with Hindus and others, no power on earth can compel them to think otherwise and if they want to partition India on that basis, they must have the partition, unless Hindus want to fight against such a division. So far as I can see, such a preparation is silently going on on behalf of both parties. That way lies suicide. Each party will probably want British or foreign aid. In that case, good-bye to Independence. The fight will then range round not independence but the imaginary apple after the manner of the imaginary boys. I dare not contemplate the actuality. I should not like to be its living witness. I would love to see a joint fight for independence. In the very process of securing independence it is highly likely that we shall have forgotten our quarrels. But if we have not, it will be then only time to quarrel, if we must.—A. P



THE *Prescription for banishing* ALL PAIN

Renewed Raids On Malta

MALTA, April 19

The recent lull in air raids on Malta ended on Saturday when German bombers carried out several attacks on the island. An official communique says "there were no raids during last night but with the return of fine weather, the German air force today renewed its attacks on Malta. After three alerts this morning, for fighter and reconnaissance aircraft, bombing raids began when a number of Junkers 88 attacked an aerodrome. They attacked in four waves, bombed the aerodrome and the harbour area. They were engaged by heavy and light anti-aircraft artillery.

In the afternoon, a fifth alert was sounded. Two formations of bombers, attacked an aerodrome. Anti-aircraft artillery destroyed a Junker 88 and probably destroyed another Junker 88 and a Junker 87. Some civilian damage was caused and there were a few casualties.

Another raid is still in progress.—Reuter.

Governor's Tribute To Malta Garrison

MALTA, April 19.

"Malta has been pulling her weight and the garrison and the people of the fortress have every reason to be proud of what they have been able to achieve", said the Governor of Malta Sir Willian Dobbie broadcasting on Friday night.

He added: "Whatever services may be required of us will be readily and gladly given."—Reuter.

NEW CABINET FOR SYRIA

DAMASCUS, April 18.

The Syrian Cabinet has resigned and a new Ministry has been formed. The resignation followed the death of the War Minister Abdul Ghaffar Pasha El attache.

The new Ministry, which is composed as follows is:—

Prime Minister and Minister of Interior Husni Barazi; Finance and Foreign Affairs, Fayez Khoury; National Economy, Mohamad El A Yaste; Supplies, Hekmet Harakli; Propaganda and Youth Movement Ajellani; and Defence, Emir Hassan El Allrache.—Reuter.

JAP MINISTERS CALL ON MIKADO

Emperor Concerned Over 'Incident'

SAN FRANCISCO, April 19.

The Japanese Prime Minister General Tojo, the Navy Minister Shimada and the Foreign Minister Togo personally called on Emperor Hirohito last night to report on the air raid and enquire about the Emperor's well-being, according to a Tokyo broadcast heard in San Francisco.

The broadcast added that the Emperor was 'composed as usual but undoubtedly greatly concerned over the incident."—Reuter.

SOVIET-CANADIAN EXCHANGE OF DIPLOMATS?

OTTAWA, April 19.

The Soviet Government has recently been enquiring, it is understood, into the possibility of space being available in Ottawa for the establishment of an office to accommodate a staff of about 40. Some time ago, the Canadian Prime Minister Mr. MacKenzie King announced in the House of Commons that Canada and the U.S.S.R. planned to exchange diplomatic representatives, but it has not been decided whether the exchange would be of Ministers or Consuls. These negotiations are still proceeding, indicating that enquiries for office space are connected with a war supply organisation.—Reuter.

ROYAL FAMILY'S CONTRIBUTION TO LORD MAYOR'S FUND

LONDON, April 19.

The King has sent a donation of £1,000 to the Lord Mayor's Empire Air Raid Distress Fund. Other donations are the Queen £500, Queen Mary £500, The Duke and Duchess of Gloucester and the Duke and Duchess of Kent £250 each.—Reuter.

NEW CHIEF SECRETARY OF CEYLON GOVT.

LONDON, April 19.

The Colonial Office announces that Mr. R. H. Drayton, Legal Secretary, Ceylon, has been selected for appointment as Chief Secretary to the Government of Ceylon in succession to Mr. G. S. Wodeman, who is retiring.—Reuter.

KING APPROVES APPOINTMENT

CANBERRA:—The Prime Minister, Mr. Curtin, announces that the King has approved the appointment of Sir Owen K Dixon as the Australian Minister to the United States. Sir Owen Dixon has been Justice of the High Court in Australia.—Reuter.

An appeal to all political parties in the country to participate in the Soviet Day celebrations proposed to be held by the Forward Bloc on May 1 next, has been issued by Mr. R. S. Ruiker, Acting President of the All-India Forward Bloc.

Two Nazi Air Experts In Soviet Hands

KUIBYSHEV, April 19.

Wegner, the German air ace who led bombing raids on Buckingham Palace and the Palace of West-Minster, is now a prisoner in the hands of Russians. Wegner, was captured on the Eastern Front as long ago as last October, but the fact has only now been revealed by the Soviet Major-general of aviation, M. Grendal, in an article on German losses of qualified aircrews.

Layevsky the German high altitude flying expert, was captured at about the same time when in charge of that branch of operations in General Stumpf's airfleet on the northern section of the Front.

At the end of November, Colonel Melders who played a prominent part in the Spanish war, and who was senior inspector of the German Fighter Command was brought down to his death. He was commanding the airforces supporting Guderians Tank Divisions in Tula Province.—Reuter.

CRIPPS' OFFER STILL STANDS!

"Sunday Observer's" Homily To India

LONDON, April 19.

"Sir Stafford Cripps' Mission to India rounded off a whole period of the Empire," says a leader in the "Sunday Observer."

"An offer has been made, the offer has been rejected, the offer still stands. We cannot go back: We cannot stand still; and in war time, we can only move in our direction. Our aim is fixed, it has to be reached and it will be reached. By what stages, through what unforeseen developments no one can tell. The people of India may come to see that what lies before them is not only submission to the latest of many conquerors who have passed over their land, but a subjection such as their leaders have never contemplated, a servitude such as in all their history they have never known. Men hitherto unknown to us may in the press of battle come forward to the front and figures almost too familiar may within a few months have retired to perpetual obscurity. In the history of India, a year or even a generation is a very short lapse of time. But in such days as those through which we are passing, in the midst of such calamities as those which have fallen on other parts of the Empire, a year may be long enough to show the Hindu and the Moslem alike the need for unity as the price of salvation and for victory as the ground for freedom."—Reuter.

PATTERSON ON U. S. WAR PRODUCTION

WASHINGTON, April 19.

Mr. Patterson, the United States Under-Secretary for War, broadcasting on the progress of war production to-night paid a tribute to labours role in the Nation's war effort. He declares America had found the way to increase shell loading capacity by 7000 per cent. "We are confident of meeting the President's goal in production of planes and will beat the schedule in the manufacture of ammunition" said Mr. Patterson. "During the next 200 days, we must bend every effort to beat the axis." It would take everything the United States had to win the war in 1943 or "even take the offensive in 1942" he added.—Reuter.

Menace To Jewish Estates In Bulgaria

ROME, April 18.

The Bulgarian Ministry of Interior has ordered the confiscation in the interests of the State of all shares belonging to two most powerful textile firms in Bulgaria.

It is also learned that the Ministry of Finance has begun an enquiry into the real estate belonging to Jews, which it is stated will be expropriated by the State.—Reuter.

BOMBS DROPPED IN EAST ENGLAND

LONDON, April 19.

An Air Ministry 'communique' states: On Saturday night enemy aircraft dropped bombs at a few points in East England causing slight damage and injuring one person.'- Reuter.

SETTLEMENT IN MEXICAN OIL DISPUTE

Commission's Proposals About Payment To U. S. Govt. In Six Instalments

WASHINGTON, April 18.

The State Department announced that Mexican and the United States' experts valued the expropriated properties of American oil companies in Mexico at appropriately 24 million dollars.

The valuation covers the properties of various oil companies expropriated in 1938 and provides that the Mexican Government shall pay this sum to the United States Government.

TERMS OF SETTLEMENT

The terms of a possible settlement of the longstanding oil dispute between the United States and Mexico were disclosed in Washington on Saturday night. The State Department announced that a joint commission valued the expropriated properties of United States companies in Mexico at 2,399,591 Dollars compared with the companies' original claim of between 150 million and 200 million Dollars and the Mexican contention that the properties were worth between 10 million and 15 million Dollars.

The Commission's valuation is not binding on the companies and there is no sign at present what their attitude will be.

The Commission proposes that the money shall be paid by Mexico to the United States' Government but before it is distributed, the companies shall surrender to the Government of Mexico documents of title to the expropriated properties.

The Commission also proposes that the Government of Mexico and the companies shall release each other of all reciprocal claims except those of the Government for taxes not paid by the companies. It recommended that one-third of the payment should be made on July 1st next and the balance to be handed over in five equal annual instalments.

PRESIDENTS EXCHANGE TELEGRAMS

The State Department released an exchange of telegrams between Presidents Roosevelt and Comacho.

President Roosevelt said that the United States and Mexico had once again demonstrated to the world that "the most difficult international problems can be satisfactorily solved when approached with goodwill in a spirit of fair play."

President Comacho said: The Commission's proposals represented "definite settlement" which he welcomed as "confirmation of the attitude of my Government in its desire to grant ample guarantees to the participation of private capital, national or foreign, in the exploitation and development of the material resources of this republic.—Reuter.

U. S. Planes Ordered For Java Arriving In Australia

(From Our Correspondent)

MELBOURNE, April 19.

Raden Loekman Djadjadinin grat, leader of Netherlands East Indies Government Commission to Australia and New Zealand interviewed said that the quantities of fighters, bombers, rifles, machine-guns and tanks ordered from America for Java which had not arrived before the defeat are now arriving in Australia who is purchasing them from the Javanese Government on non-profit basis.

Mobilisation Of U. S. Man-Power

(From Our Correspondent)

WASHINGTON, April 19.

President Roosevelt has created a Commis of nine men, under the Chairmanship of Mr. Paul MacNutt, Administrator of Federal Security Agency, "to bring about the most effective mobilisation and maximum use of the nation's man-power for the prosecution of the war."

One dose STOPS Stomach Pain

When your stomach feels heavy and sour through excessive acidity, take a dose of Maclean Brand Stomach Powder.

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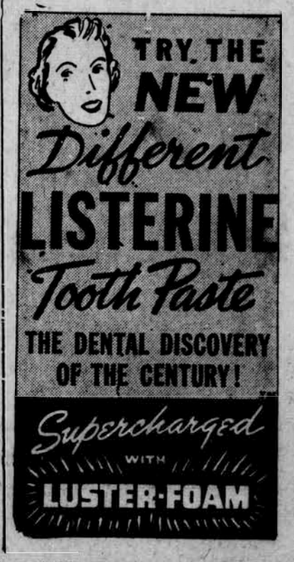

THE COAT OF ARMS

Inspector Wade — By Edgar Wallace

I HAD THIS PLACE IN MIND FOR A LONG TIME. NOW, AT LAST, IT SHALL BE USED!
DOWN THESE STAIRS!
GWAN! GET GOING!
YOU CAN'T TREAT HER LIKE---
EASY, DON! WE DON'T STAND A CHANCE NOW. BUT LATER ON, WE'LL REMEMBER!
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